THE DAILY GAZETTE:

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F. B. PENNIMAN, JOSIAH KING.
T. P. HOUSTON, H. P. REED,

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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

STATE ITEMS.

A NEW daily paper, the *Chronicle*, has been started at Allentown.

SNOW "six inches deep and the sleighing excellent," at Ebensburg.

THREE hundred bushels of clover seed were shipped to New York from Lehigh county last week.

JOHN ARRISON, one of the oldest citizens of Fayette county, died on the 2d instant, aged eighty years.

THE survivors of the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry will hold a re-union at Harrisburg on the 16th.

INDIANA BOROUGH is talking about erecting a gas works, and a committee has been appointed to ascertain the probable cost.

JOHN JAMES, the present court-crier of Bucks county, if he lives until the first of April next, will have occupied the position fifty years.

LAST week a horse shoe was found imbedded in slate rock fifteen feet below the surface, near Slattington station, Northampton county.

HENRY MAY, sentenced to prison for twenty-one years for the murder of Budd Bennett, at Doylestown, has made a confession, acknowledging a number of crimes.

ON the 15th Mr. John Filler, of East Providence, Bedford county, was thrown from a colt and falling upon his head fractured his skull. He lingered in an unconscious state until the 7th, when he expired.

A THIEF named Bob Sharp was killed on the Reading Railroad a few days since, and a package of stolen dry goods found near the place where he was run over by the cars. A confederate, who claimed the body, was arrested.

By verdicts in the common pleas court Alex. B. Duvall and Margaret Duvall, of East Pikerun, and Joseph Wise and Julia A. Wise, of West Bethlehem, Washington county, have been divorced from the bonds of matrimony.

IN Erie last week, in the case of R. H. Camp, indicted for assault and battery on oath of Argus McLellan, the Court said "it was unanimously of the opinion that the wrong party had been put on trial." Camp, however, was fined one dollar and costs.

THE surviving members of the Washington Infantry and Washington Artillery, two of the first five companies to reach Washington, April 18th, 1861, for its defense, are making arrangements at Pottsville to celebrate the interesting event.

HYDE PARK, Luzerne county, has what is called "Keystone Leader," Court of Foresters, an order new to this country, and emanating from Europe. Keystone is the first court of the kind established in Pennsylvania, and the sixth in the country.

A NEW house, belonging to Cyrus Swaia in Bullskin township, Fayette Co., was destroyed by fire recently, while Mr. S was absent at prayer meeting. His wife and two children were in bed asleep, and about half past nine o'clock awoke to find the building in flames, and had barely time to escape with their lives, and without saving any of their effects.

ALTHOUGH rumor has it that the court of Indiana county, at the coming April term, will grant no liquor licenses, fourteen persons have petitioned therefor. The *Progress* reminds the friends and advocates of temperance that they have not the moral courage to stand up for and ask for that which is right, it will not help the matter to denounce these men, the petitioners for license, or to find fault with the court for granting their prayer.

IT has been settled, it is said, that the Chartiers Valley railroad will approach Washington borough by the western, or creek route, greatly to the disappointment of many who were anxious for the adoption of the eastern route. Had this been known some months ago, the *Examiner* says it would have materially lessened, if not defeated, the subscription to the road. But as the company say they will fulfill the promise to build the main stem of the road to Washington, the matter of approach is not of so much importance.

AN enterprise is on foot to obtain for Philadelphia a portion of the immense grain trade of the lakes, which now centres at Buffalo, and which has been heretofore monopolized by the transportation companies of the State of New York. The railroad to extend from Jersey Shore, (on the Philadelphia and Erie Railway), is a northwestern direction to Buffalo. Sixteen miles of the Buffalo end have been completed under an old charter. This line will pass for about one hundred and forty miles through the undeveloped mineral regions of Potter county. The completion of the new road will successfully enable the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company to divert a large amount of northwestern produce to its Philadelphia elevators and wharves.

RECENTLY Thomas Hughes, a drover, living in Greene county, shipped a lot of cattle to Baltimore, with the understanding that so soon as the cattle were sold, a draft would be sent him to either Waynesburg or Cameron, at both of which places he was in the habit of receiving his mail. It appears there had been living at Moundsville another Thos. Hughes, who was also in the habit of receiving his letters at Cameron. The Moundsville Hughes requested a friend who was going to Cameron to ask there for letters for him. The friend did so, and brought him a letter containing a draft for $1,132 68 drawn on a Baltimore house and made payable to Thomas Hughes' endorsement. This letter belonged to the drover, who was anxiously waiting the arrival of his money at Waynesburg. The Moundsville Hughes went to Wheeling and got the draft cashed, and left for Chicago, to which place he was traced by officers who arrested him and brought him back, but unfortunately not until he had spent most of the money.

DANIEL EMERSON, aged 17 years, and Orrin Nichols, aged 14 years, left school in Eldred, Pa., for a sleigh ride to Enterprise. Nichols furnished the horse and which, and as they started off Emerson stated that he was going to drink a quart of whisky at Enterprise. On arriving there, according to Nichols' story, they went to one bar where they were waited upon by a woman, and where Emerson emptied three glasses of whisky. They then proceeded to another place, where the same performance was repeated by Emerson. He asked for more, but the bar-tender refused to accommodate him. The boys then started for home. They had not proceeded very far before Emerson became very drunk, and fell out of the sleigh. His companion was unable to put him in again, but a neighbor coming along put him into his own sleigh and conveyed him home. On arriving there he was insensibly drunk, and was put to bed. Dr. Bixley, of Spring Creek, was sent for and made the necessary prescriptions, but they were altogether ineffectual. The patient gave no signs of consciousness till Saturday evening, when he partially revived, and stated that he had drank a quart of whisky at Enterprise. He lingered but a few hours and died on Saturday night. The deceased is represented to have been an intelligent, steady lad, and his friends are unable to account for this suicidal freak. It appears that Nichols did not drink.

AT the annual meeting in Boston of the stockholders of the Central Pacific (Omaha) Railroad, President Ames estimated the receipts of that road for the year ensuing at $12,000,000, which (he said) "will pay *all* our interest." We have heard reports that this company did not expect to pay the interest on the bonds loaned it by the Government, which, were it the case, would give a damaging, if not fatal, blow to many railroad enterprises. The Central Pacific *can* pay, *should* pay, and (we fervently trust) *will* pay all its liabilities. Should it fail to do so, there must and will be a ripping up that cannot fail to prove unpleasant to many dignitaries.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE Ohio Legislature has endeavored to render burial grounds more secure by passing a law providing "stiffs" for medical students.

A FEATURE of Camilla Urso's jubilee at San Francisco was the "Mocking Bird," by the children's chorus, the boys whistling the responses.

BIG GUNS are to be prohibited in duck shooting in Maryland, and that sport is to be allowed only three days of the week during winter and spring.

THE two thousand children of Camilla Urso's chorus welcomed her upon the stage by waving two thousand flags and cheering with two thousand shrill voices.

THE bridegroom of an approaching nobby wedding in New York has found the money to pay for $125,000 worth of diamonds and pearls as his gift to his bride.

QUITE recently a son of Brigham Young was severely reprimanded because in reply to a question of his father respecting some hothouse flowers, he said—"Cull 'em."

THE Mayor of a Georgia town objected to the laying of certain matters on the table, and adjourned the session by knocking two aldermen and the clerk under it.

A BURGLAR has been arrested in Chicago with a pardon from Governor Palmer in his pocket. The *Times* suggests that he send it back and have the date changed.

A JEALOUS fellow in Cincinnati climbed a fence the other day to see who was calling on his sweetheart, and was mistaken for a burglar. He won't make any more calls.

DON PIATT doesn't want to go to Congress from the Mac-a-cheek, Ohio, district. He thinks he can make-a-cheek yield better returns as a newspaper correspondent.

A YOUNG man out West bought out his farming partner, an ancient, and the young but incompatible wife of the latter was invoiced, among other chattels, at five dollars.

A GROCERYMAN in Charleston made believe a suicide in his store, and when the people rushed in, he mounted the counter and began telling how cheap he sold green tea.

A MINNESOTA paper publishes a daily report from its "prominent physicians," regarding the condition of their patients. It is somewhat singular that all of them are getting well.

PROVIDENCE enjoyed the sight of a rainbow adrift Sunday. It was a fragment of apparently but few yards in length, hung, upright, upon a bank of thin, fleecy clouds.

A DISCHARGED inmate of the Old Ladies' Home in Cleveland tried to poison the remaining old ladies by putting dynamite down the well. The water was dyed, but the old ladies didn't.

MRS. JOHN WOOD has given a grand dinner in London in honor of the hundredth performance of "She Stoops to Conquer," at her theatre. A lord was one of the vice-chairmen.

A VIRGINIA PAPER congratulates itself that the franking privilege was not abolished before the State was admitted. "It is quite like old times to receive a yellow cover, franked by an M. C."

QUESADA, the Cuban General, in New York, is tall, lithe and finely formed, with dark Cuban-olive complexion, and jet black hair, thickly sprinkled with gray. He speaks English poorly.

THE Sicilienne is the most favored as well as the newest round dance in Paris. A couple start off in a straight line, polonaise step, and hop on each foot at each corner of the room, to wild, gipsy-like music.

THE matter with that Chicago divorce party now in jail was that the husband engaged two lawyers, one for himself and the other to represent his wife, in order to save trouble to that lady and the jury.

THE indications now are that Georgia and Texas will not be admitted in time to get the proclamation issued which will give Connecticut the benefit of the colored vote. The canvass of that State shows two thousand colored voters.

WICKLIFFE, the impeached Auditor of Louisiana, still holds on to over $500,000 of negotiable coupons, and from remarks made in that connection by the New Orleans papers, it would seem safer to have taken them out of his hands before impeaching him.

PATTY writes a gushing letter to her brother-in-law about the Order of Merit given her by the Czar, and says: "You cannot conceive my great joy." Also that such a decoration was never before given except to great artists, after twenty years or more, and then not so richly mounted as hers.

THE Committee on Territories have found a solution of the Alaska difficulty. Mr. Cullom has prepared a bill, which the Committee will undoubtedly agree to, attaching Alaska to Washington territory as a county, and giving it three members of Assembly, one member of Council, and a judge to hold courts. The whole expense of governing Alaska in this way will not exceed six or eight thousand dollars a year.

THE bill to enforce the fifteenth amendment has been finally put in shape by the Judiciary Committee, and will be reported to the House next week. It has been modified somewhat, but still imposes fine and imprisonment on any person who fails to register any colored voter, or to assess the requisite taxes to enable him to vote, or to prevent him from having the same privileges under local regulations as are given to white men.

THE Savanah *Advertiser* states that in that city on Monday morning the several creditors of Gran's Opera Troupe filed their complaints with Justice M. P. Russel, Jr., and attachment were issued to the amount of about $1,000 to satisfy the several claims. All the property, wardrobes, stage property, etc., belonging to troupe, and said to be worth three or four thousand dollars were seized, and are now in the hands of the magistrate.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

HARRISBURG.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Reconsideration of the Order for the Arrest of Treasurer Elect Irwin.

THE REBEL RAID BILL.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, March 11, 1870.

SENATE.

RECONSIDERATION OF ACTION.

Mr. MUMMA moved a reconsideration of the resolution reported by the Finance Committee yesterday and passed by the Senate, requiring Mr. Irwin to appear before the bar of the Senate.

Mr. MUMMA explained that after due consideration he had come to the conclusion that the Senate had no right to arrest Mr. Irwin.

The SPEAKER announced having issued his warrant to the Sergeant-at-Arms commanding Mr. Irwin's appearance before the Senate as follows:

"Now, these are, therefore, to require you, Andrew M. Rambo, Sergeant-at Arms of the Senate of Pennsylvania, forthwith to take into your custody the body of the said W. W. Irwin, resident in the county of Beaver, and him safely to keep and bring before the bar of the Senate, to be subject to such further order as the Senate may make in the premises."

Mr. BROOKE, member of the Finance Committee, was willing to hear the legal mind of the Senate and be governed by the law.

Mr. BUCKALEW took the position that when Mr. Irwin appeared, in answer to the process, it was time for the Senate and his counsel to determine the jurisdiction.

Mr. PURMAN believed that this action of the Committee was unjustly inquisitorial. He intended to offer a resolution, backed by some three large sheets, that had now under consideration the treasury bill, and only desired to know the best method of managing the finances of the State, as well as how the moneys had been kept, to enable him to make proper enactments, therefore

Resolved, That the Finance Committee be instructed to inquire into the aforesaid matters and send for persons and papers and place said persons under oath.

Mr. PURMAN believed the process against Mr. Irwin was mere child's play.

Mr. WALLACE argued that the Senate had the right to command the appearance of an officer, or any other individual as a witness, quoting extensively from legal authorities. He believed that Mr. Irwin must answer here, before the bar of people for his misdeeds as well as practices of the Treasury.

Mr. WHITE said that as a member of the Committee, acting in a judicial capacity, he had voted to report Mr. Irwin's refusal to the Senate, with a resolution compelling his attendance. If the Legislature had not power in the committee in the presence of Irwin, they had no right to pass a statute for the government of the people. The witness who refused to be sworn was in contempt; but there was a question before the house could be compelled to make such answer as he might deem criminating himself before another tribunal.

Mr. PURMAN said that any Judge in the Commonwealth, before whom Irwin might go with the warrant of the Speaker, would decide that the Senate had no power under the circumstances.

The motion to reconsider was agreed to.

Yeas—Messrs. Beck, Brooke, Connell, Duncan, Findlay, Henszey, Kerr, Miller, Newman, Nagle, Osterhout, Purman, Randall, Robison, Watt, and Stinson —16.

Nays—Messrs. Billingfelt, Brodhead, Buckalew, Davis, Howard, McIntyre, Turner, Wallace, Warfel, White—10.

Mr. BIGONY moved that the consideration of the resolution be postponed for the present. Agreed to.

STATE SHIP CANAL.

Mr. LOWRY'S Ohio river and ship canal resolutions were reported favorably.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. RUTAN: Preventing the sale of cider in a less quantity than five gallons in Beaver borough.

Incorporating the New Brighton and Beaver Falls Passenger Railway.

By Mr. WHITE: Joint resolution for final adjournment March third inst.

Mr. WHITE moved consideration, but objections being raised the motion was decided out of order.

THE ERIE PIPE BILL.

Mr. WALLACE called up the House pipe bill and attempted to call the previous question, but owing to the close approach of the hour of adjournment the opponents filibustered until adjournment.

RECORDED HIS VOTE.

Mr. GRAHAM asked and obtained leave to record his vote on the treasury reconsideration this morning. He voted no.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BILL PASSED.

Mr. HUMPHREYS (for Mr. Kerr) reported a bill allowing the Citizens and Peoples Passenger Railways of Pittsburgh to use steam on a portion of their road, under the conditions already telegraphed, which passed.

REPORTED FAVORABLY.

Among the bills favorably reported were:

House bill repealing so much of existing laws as appropriates State receipts from taverns, eating houses, restaurants, distilleries, breweries, retailers, peddlers, brokers, theatres, circuses, billiard halls, bowling saloons, ten pin alleys, patent, nostrums and foreign insurance to the sinking fund.

BORDER RAID BILL.

The Committee on Ways and Means last night decided to report favorably what is known as to the "rebel raid bill." This action is in consequence of urgent and pathetic appeals of the members from Franklin. Some members of the Committee were absent, the meeting having been called on a different subject. The vote was Ayes: Messrs. Davis, Ames, Adair, Longenecker, Stevens, Josephs, Scott, Keene and Skinner. Nays: Messrs. Miller, (Phila) Millar, (Allegheny) McCreary, Elliott, Darlington, Reinoehl and Herr. Absent Messrs. Webb, Taylor, Parsons, Johnson and Brown.

The Committee, however, amended the bill by devoting all the Commonwealth's revenues from the counties effected to this purpose.

OIL CONFLAGRATION.

A Train of Tanks on Fire—Six Consumed.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

OIL CITY, March 11.—At 10:45 this morning a fire broke out at John Marshall's landing among some oil tank cars, supposed to have ignited from a passing broad gauge locomotive. Six cars, with their twelve wooden tanks, were consumed. Two or three of the cars were full of oil. The splendid exertions of the men, used to hard work, prevented a spread of the conflagration, and at 11:20 the terrible fright of the public had given way to a feeling of safety. No great damage was done. The owners of the cars are the heaviest losers.

THE WEATHER.

State of the Thermometer Yesterday at Various Points.

Detroit—cloudy; wind East; ther. 20.
Omaha—cloudy; wind South; ther. 32.
Cheyenne—cloudy; wind S.; ther. 32.
Chicago—cloudy; wind East; ther. 33.
Cleveland—clear; wind South; ther. 30.
Columbus—clear, mild and pleasant.
Indianapolis—cloudy; wind S.; ther. 44.
Louisville—raining; wind S.; ther. 49.
Baltimore—clear; wind S. E.; ther. 40.
St. Louis—cloudy; wind S. E.; ther. 66.
Cincinnati—cloudy; wind S. W.; ther. 44.
Philadelphia—clear; wind N. E; ther. 36.
Milwaukee—cloudy; wind E.; ther. 26.
New York—clear; wind West; ther. 30.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

SENATE: Petition from Colored Members of the Georgia Legislature Against Mr. Bingham's Amendment—The Funding Bill Passed. HOUSE: Tariff and Deficiency Bills Considered.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, March 11, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. REVELS presented a communication from colored Senators and members of the Georgia Legislature protesting against the adoption of Mr. Bingham's amendment to the Georgia bill, which they say would deliver the loyal colored citizens bound hand and foot into the hands of their enemies.

Mr. DRAKE introduced a bill to promote the securing of a sufficient number of seamen for the United States Navy. It provides for the nomination yearly by Congressmen of naval apprentices. Referred to Naval Committee.

Mr. SPENCER introduced the bill for the reorganization of the navy, heretofore introduced and noticed. Same reference.

On motion of Mr. McDONALD, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue was asked for detailed information as to spirit matters.

Mr. FENTON introduced a bill providing rules for the Government of Oceanic Telegraph Lines. Referred to Committee on Foreign Relations.

The bill authorizing the transfer of appropriations for public printing was passed.

The joint resolution providing for the appointment of a Joint Committee to consider all matters relative to Indian tribes was discussed by Messrs Harlan, Stewart and Thurman. Finally the latter moved its indefinite postponement, which was defeated by the casting vote of the Vice President. It then went over to make way for the Funding bill.

Mr. McDONALD submitted and advocated the amendment to allow the issue of 10.45 per cent bonds exchangeable for 5.208 at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The amendment by Mr. Sherman to the second section, to extend the time in which 4½ per cent. bonds are to be paid from thirty to forty years, was agreed to.

Mr. Wilson's amendment was then rejected.

Mr. MORTON offered an amendment to the third section, which he said proposed the retirement of legal tenders by funding them into a bond without issuing an equal amount of national bank notes, and thus providing for contraction.

Mr. SHERMAN argued that contraction would not follow, as greenbacks paid in for four per cents would be paid out again.

After further discussion, during which Mr. WILLIAMS conceded that the two members of the Finance Committee were agreed upon any one proposition of the bill, and Mr. MORTON again evinced his opinion as to contraction, the latter's amendment was rejected—18 to against 32.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM moved to strike his motion to strick out the fourth section. Rejected by a vote of 10 to 3.

Various other amendments were offered by Messrs. Howe, Bayard, Thurman, Cameron, Morton and Scott, and all rejected.

The tenth section, on motion of Mr. HOWE, was amended to authorize banks to organize on a capital of $50,000 instead of $100,000.

The commission for the sale of bonds was, on motion of Mr. WILSON, fixed at one-half of one per cent.

The bill was then reported to the Senate as amended and passed—yeas 32, nays 10.

At 8.30 Senate adjourned till Monday

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The bill providing for two local inspectors of steamboats at Evansville, Ind., at an annual compensation of $800 each passed.

Several bills for the extension of patents passed.

Mr. SCHENCK desired the House to go into Committee of the Whole and Mr. DAWES on the Deficiency bill.

Pending the discussion, Mr. SCHENCK offered a resolution, which was adopted, asking the Secretary of the Treasury and Commissioner of Internal Revenue for their opinions on the expediency of abolishing the collection of import duties and internal revenue tax and shares of penalties, &c., to officers and informers.

The House then went into Committee on the Deficiency.

Mr. McCARTHY spoke in favor of a tariff, but desiring a reduction of duties on tea, coffee, sugar and spices. Much of his remarks were devoted to the sad question and sad management for protection of the home article.

The Tariff bill was then laid aside and the Committee proceeded to the consideration of the Deficiency bill, appropriating as follows: $77,717 to pay the following items: Repairs to Custom Houses at Cairo, $10,000; Detroit, $15,000; Sandusky, $10,000; St. Paul, $25,000; Madison, Wis., $30,000; Branch Mint, San Francisco, $5,000; Future Court House at Des Moines, $12,000; Springfield, Ills., $15,000; Public printing and binding, $200,000; Lithographing and engraving, $15,000; Reconstruction expenses, $75,000.

Mr. COX wanted to know what made this deficiency bill necessary, and appealed to Mr. Dawes, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, to stand by his original speech in the House in favor of economy, and not stand by his New Hampshire speech.

Mr. DAWES replied that it would be hard for him to stand by one without also standing by the other.

Mr. BECK, a member of the Committee on Appropriations, addressed the Committee upon the general subject of expenditures of the Government. He assured gentlemen, if they were of the opinion that the expenses of this administration for this year were less than the expenses for last year, they were very much mistaken. He had said before the expenses of Government for the present year would reach $350,000,000. That statement had been subjected to very great criticism in the press. The chairman of the Committee on Appropriations and the Speaker of the House, one in speeches and the other in a letter, had announced as a fact that President Johnson had expended $368,000,000 during the last year of his administration, and that during the first year of General Grant's administration the expenditures had been reduced to $314,000,000. They had each made these statements, and the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations had also stated that before he went to New Hampshire, where he made those statements, he had thought it necessary to go to the President and have them submitted to him in connection with Beck quoted from the same New Hampshire speech, in which he said he was told by the President to assure the people of New Hampshire the exhibit made by him of the successful collection and economical expenditures of money during the present year was an earnest pledge of what it should be each year to come, the President's words being "tell the people of New Hampshire that during my administration there shall be no ascending scale of public expenditures, but whenever and wherever the closest scrutiny shall disclose the possibility of cutting off a dollar it shall be done."

Mr. BECK asked Mr. Beck to yield to him, that he might ask the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Dawes) why he had not stood up in New Hampshire to the speech he delivered in the House?

Mr. DAWES suggested that the gentleman (Mr. Cox) had better not mix his speech with that of the gentleman from Kentucky. They were doubtless good speeches separately, but if the two were put together they would not be worth a cent. (Laughter.)

Mr. COX. If you put the two together you will utterly overwhelm the gentleman, and any one of them will.

Mr. BECK said he did not profess to be able to say anything to overwhelm anybody, nor was he making his statement for the purpose of making any unjust criticism on the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. He had been called as a witness against his will, and a desire to economize. But when that gentleman and the Speaker of the House announced that there had been expended $60,000,000 less during the first year of President Grant's administration than were expended in the same time of President Johnson's administration, and that these figures were taken from official records, he would say they were both mistaken, in his judgment, to the amount of not less than sixty or seventy-five millions. His opinion was the expenditures of the Government for the current year were nearer $400,000,000 than any other figures the gentlemen could estimate, certainly nearer than they were to $314,000,000. Why did he say so? Because when the Secretary of the Treasury failed to give any account of the unexpended balance on hand at the close of the last fiscal year, as he was by law required to do, a resolution was adopted by the House calling upon him for such statement, which the Secretary sent in reply to the resolution only, showed a balance on 30th September, 1869, which threw no light upon the subject whatever. Thereupon he (Mr. Beck) had offered a resolution in the House requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish a full statement of all the unexpended balances in each of the branches of each department on 30th June, 1869, estimating the sums that would be required to defray expenses incurred in previous years, and showing also the whole amount that would be subject to the disposition of Congress for the year 1870-71. To that resolution the Secretary of the Treasury sent the statement required, giving in detail the amount of balances applicable to the various departments under his control. Recapitulation: That for war, navy, interior, State, treasury and other departments, balance on hand on the 30th of June was $102,320,159; there was appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, for those departments, $111,733,000, making a total applicable to those purposes of over $213,000,000, from which was to be deducted about $8,000,000 to be expended in the subsequent year, leaving $200,101,433 for the expenditures for the year 1869-70. This was an excess of $94,387,526 over the amount appropriated for those purposes for the current year. Every dollar of that $94,000,000 had been left out of the account by the Speaker and by the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriation, and by the President of the United States, in the statements they made to the country as to the actual expenditures. So the actual expenditures would amount within a very small fraction of $400,000,000. There was now asked to be appropriated on this deficiency bill about $2,500,000 more, which he ventured to say would be increased in the Senate to $5,000,000. Besides all these sums, which showed that the Speaker of the House and the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and the President himself, were all in error as to the actual expenditures at least $60,000,000, there were large sums of money drawn from the one per cent. fund for the engraving of treasury bonds and notes, of which there was no account at all.

Mr. BENJAMIN desired to know how, if Government had spent so much money last year, it happened there was any money left to bring about a large reduction of the public debt?

Mr. BECK—If the gentleman would read the Speaker's letter he would find that, as he there said, there had been collected $384,000,000 during the last year, besides the surplus collected the year before, and he (Mr. Beck) therefore had no doubt that the Government had so much money on hand, because of the $94,000,000 of unexpended balance had been used to meet expenses, for which there has been no change in the Appropriation bill.

Mr. BENJAMIN—Do I understand the gentleman to say there were $94,000,000 of unexpended balances at the commencement of the present fiscal year?

Mr. BECK—There were unexpended balances to the amount of $102,320,159, but the Secretary of the Treasury states in his report that he cannot tell how much of that can be carried forward to the next fiscal year, and that all balances will be expended with the actual appropriations of this year, about $200,000,000, and consequently the gentleman will see by referring to executive document No. 155 of this session, which is certified by the Secretary of the Treasury

Mr. VOORHEES suggested in this connection that the statement bearing date Washington, March 1, was, according to the last monthly statement of the Secretary, larger than on the first of March, 1869.

Mr. BENJAMIN asked the gentleman whether he included the amount in the sinking fund?

Mr. VOORHEES—I mean precisely what I say.

Mr. BENJAMIN—Then the gentleman means to include the debt we have paid as well as that which we owe?

Mr. VOORHEES—No, sir, I do not mean any such thing.

Mr. BECK—The interest for which we are asked to appropriate for the next fiscal year has not diminished but has somewhat increased, although $75,000,000 of bonds have been bought and $75,000,000 are to be bought by the 1st of July next, according to the Secretary, making $150,000,000, which ought to reduce the interest $5,000,000. Still we are to appropriate for the interest of bonds which are lying in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury, just the same as if they had never been bought. For all the purposes of present taxation, therefore, we are as badly off as if the bonds were not held by the Government.

Mr. Beck went on to refer to the administration of President Johnson and the charge that he had been less than stealing from the Government this year than last. That, however, should not be counted to the credit of the Administration. It grew out of the fact that the tax upon distilled spirits had been reduced from two dollars to fifty cents a gallon on distilled spirits. The Internal Revenue Department was now, as it had been before, but while the revenue was increasing the administration had been increasing the enormous expenditure to which he had referred.

In conclusion he wished it to be understood he believed the Secretary of the Treasury as honest a man as any man in this House or anywhere else.

Mr. COX made a remark about the gentleman from Massachusetts blowing hot and cold, saying one thing in the House and different things in New Hampshire.

Mr. DAWES submitted that either he himself did not know what he said in New Hampshire, or the gentleman (Mr. Cox) did not know it, for he had reaffirmed in New Hampshire every word he uttered in the House. He now reaffirmed every word he had said in New Hampshire. In no word he had uttered in the House had he said the present administration was more extravagant than the administration of Andrew Johnson. He knew it had been attempted in the "forty hours' speech (referring to Mr. Butler's speech) to make him say that, but no where had he done so. He was ready to stand by all he said in either of his speeches on the subject. The gentleman from New York (Mr. Cox) asked to know how he could say one thing here and another in New Hampshire? What had he said in New Hampshire? He had said the estimates for the next fiscal year, made by bureaus, when they came to be aggregated in the Treasury Department, were too much, alarmingly too much. Those words he used, and he had taken the liberty of telling those responsible for them that they were too much. He submitted that his friend from New York could find no syllable of what he had uttered out of the House in that regard different from what he had uttered in it. The figures he had used in New Hampshire were the figures covering the actual expenditures between the 4th of March, 1869, and about the middle of February, 1870, and those figures which his colleague on the Committee, (Mr. Beck) had used just now, covered a different period, from July, 1869, to the July yet to come. His "colleagues'" figures were made up of two items, the item of appropriations for those expenditures and the estimated item of how much money out of unexpended balances might be added to appropriations. He had stated correctly the sum total of these two items, but they covered a different period from that covered by his (Mr. Dawes') figures, and therefore he could not be arraigned on them for what he had said. Nobody could tell until after July, what would be the sum total of expenditures between July 1869 and July 1870.

As to the suggestion by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Voorhees) in regard to the public debt, he would say one hundred millions of debt had been purchased within a year by the present Secretary of the Treasury, while his predecessor had been so unfortunate as to add to it. The amount bought in had been placed in the sinking fund, in accordance with law, or was held subject to the disposition of Congress. A sinking fund had no meaning, unless it held securities accruing interest and applied them to a creation of a whole fund. It was property of the debtor, the government itself. All these bonds that had been bought by the government, while they stood as part of the public debt, were uncancelled obligations of the government, but were nevertheless so much of the debt owed by the government itself, and therefore it was just and proper to say that to that extent the debt was diminished.

NEWS BY CABLE.

Forged Fenian Letters—Charles Dickens Not a Baron—The Noir Homicide at Paris—American Burlingame Commemoration—The Demand of France for Representation at the Ecumenical Council Contested.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 11.—The *Times* asserts that the Fenian letters published in the *Marseillaise* are forgeries.

It is denied that a title has been conferred on Dickens, but that the Queen simply desired an interview to make his acquaintance personally.

Experts are dissatisfied with the practice of the Oxford boat crew. The opinion is general that Mr. Honblean is not a good stroke. Both the Oxford and Cambridge crews are practicing regularly.

LONDON, March 11.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Lefevre, Secretary of the Board of Trade, said the government had received information of the arrival in Canada of a cargo of spurious tea from England, but it had since been re-exported.

Mr. Otway, under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, informed the House the difficulty between the United States and Great Britain in regard to the water boundaries of the respective territories in North America had been referred to arbitrators.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 11.—M. Louis Noir, brother of Victor Noir, who was killed by Prince Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte, publishes an interesting communication in the morning journals of this city to-day. He complains that he has not been permitted to know anything of the accusation against the Prince, that neither he nor any of his friends have been cited to appear as witnesses in the case, and that the prosecution seem to be directed against his brother and not against the Prince.

The Paris Americans are to hold a Burlingame commemoration on Monday next. Minister Washburne and Governor Bullock will orate. The Americans in London and Paris are opposed to Brown's appointment as successor to Mr. Burlingame.

In the Corps Legislatif to-day M. Olivier explained that the political prisoners had been transferred to Mazas prison because the small pox had made its appearance in the prison of Saint Pelage.

The Government has commenced prosecution against the *Courier Français* newspaper for publishing that part only of the act of accusation against Prince Bonsparte which appeared in London journals.

The *Journal Francais* asserts there is nothing in the dispatches sent by Count D'Arn to Rome to create animosity between the French and Papal Courts.

ITALY.

ROME, March 11.—Rome has granted the request of France to be represented in the Council.

Infallibility is thus defined in a dogma lately issued: "The Pope cannot err when acting in the quality as Supreme Teacher of all Christians. He defines what the Universal Church must hold in matters of faith and morals. The prerogative of the Infallible Church also extends over the same matters over which infallibility of the church is applicable."

The Vienna journals claim that the note recently forwarded to Rome by Baron Von Beust, was most emphatic in tone, and that the analysis of it made recently by the London *Times* does it no injustice.

ROME, March 10, VIA. PARIS, March 11.—The reply of the Pontificial Court to the last dispatch of Count D'Arn has been forwarded to Paris. It contests in emphatic terms the demand of the French Government that it be represented in the Council. The apostolic Nuncio to the French Court is charged at the same time to give assurances that the representative of France will be received with all the consideration due that power.

CUBA.

HAVANA, March 11.—Sugar market steady.

The cholera has totally disappeared from Santa Espiritus.

Several journals continue to assault the Captain General for alleged connection with the Greenwald murder. These attacks are entirely unwarranted. De Rodas worked incessantly to bring the assassins to justice, and at last succeeded.

The members of the Masonic fraternity arrested continue in jail.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, March 11.—The North German *Gazette* says the claim made by the Pope to infallibility only shows how liable he is to error.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, March 11.—Cotton—Sales for the week, 46,000; exports, 5,000; speculation, 3,000; stock, 271,000; American, 194,000; receipts for the week, 44,000; American, 10,000 bales. The market to day was tending downward: sales 7,000 bales. Uplands 10⅝d; Orleans 11⅛@11¼d. Manchester markets heavy. Breadstuffs firm. Receipts of wheat for the last 30 days 5,000 quarters; all American; California wheat 9s 5d@9s 6d; red western No. 2, 8s 10d@8s 2d; winter 8s 11d@9s; western flour 20s 9d. Corn No. 2 mixed 37s 9d. Oats 2s 5d. Barley 5s. Pork 75s 10. Pork quiet, 62s 6d. Beef 103s 6d. Cheese dull, 71s. Lard 61s. Bacon 56s. Spirits of Petroleum 1s 6d; refined 1s 9d@1s 10s.

LONDON, March 11.—*Evening*—Consols for money 92¾; account 93. American securities: U.s. 80⅜; 65s, 90¾; '67s, 89¾; ten-forties, 87¼; Eries, 20¾; Illinois Central, 116; Great Western, 28¼.

LONDON, March 11.—Linseed oil 32s 6d. Tallow 46s. Refined petroleum is firmer.

PARIS, March 11.—Bourse firm at 74 francs 47 centimes.

FRANKFORT, March 11.—Bonds firm at 96¼.

HAVRE, March 11.—Cotton quiet: low middling afloat 128f.

ANTWERP, March 11.—Petroleum is heavy at 57¾.

BREMEN, March 11.—Petroleum firm and unchanged.

HAMBURG, March 11.—Petroleum confirm.

HAVRE, March 11.—Cotton heavy: low middling, to arrive, 128¼.

WEST VIRGINIA.

The Jail Delivery at Charleston.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WHEELING, March 11.—The Kahawha *Republican's* account of the jail delivery at Charleston on the 2d, differs materially from the account given in Marshal Slack's letter to Governor Stevenson. It makes no mention of the Ku-Klux organization, and gives utterance to no alarm. It says that Cox and Whitlow, the former well known as a horse thief and the latter as counterfeiter, both of whom were in jail awaiting trial, concluded on Wednesday last that it was too long between term and term, and in broad daylight the prisoners made their exit. It is rumored that somebody turned them out, but the statement is contradicted. The article concludes with a suggestion that a change of doorkeepers be made, and a more suitable jail be procured.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

Nominations—The Funding Bill as Passed by Senate—Banking and Currency Committee—The President Threatened with Assassination by an Insane Man—San Domingo Treaty—The Yerger Case.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, March 11, 1870.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate: Thomas D. Hamilton, of Mississippi, U. S. Consul to Rio Grande, Brazil; John L. Stevens, of Maine, Minister resident at Uraguay; Chas. Stout, Assessor Internal Revenue, Idaho: Gerhardt Schmidtsburg, Postmaster, Nevada City, Cal.

THE FUNDING BILL.

The funding bill as it passed the Senate provides for the issue of four hundred millions of coupons or registered ten forty year bonds, bearing 5 per cent. coin interest, for disposal in the United States or elsewhere, at not less than par value for coin, or in exchange for 5-20 bonds of equal aggregate par value; also for four hundred millions of fifteen-forty year bonds, bearing four and a half per cent. coin interest, for similar disposal at not less than par value for coin or redemption of bonds bearing a higher rate of interest; also for the issue of four hundred millions of twenty-forty year bonds bearing four per cent. coin interest for similar disposal at not less than par value for coin, or redemption in outstanding bonds. A further issue of the last named bonds is authorized, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, provided the aggregate debt of the United States is not thereby increased. All these bonds to be entirely free from taxation.

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to appoint agents in the United States for the negotiation of bonds, and a sum not exceeding one-half of one per cent. is appropriated to pay the expenses of preparing, issuing and disposing of the same. One hundred and f

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING 84, AND 86 FIFTH AV.

SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1870.

BONDS at Frankfort, 90¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 57½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113@113¼.

ONE of the long-missing European steamers, the Smidt, has reached New York in safety, after a fifty-one day's passage. The City of Boston, still longer unheard from, may yet be reported in safety.

THE gold premium has advanced a little, which, as recent experience teaches us, is an unerring precursor of a still lower decline. For this we may have to wait a day or two, but it will be decidedly, and we hope decisively, satisfactory when it comes.

SENATOR RUTAN did good service to the State when, on Thursday, he demanded an exposure of the corrupt deeds of that potent outside combination which is at present running two-thirds of our State government. The demand may be ignored, but the people will not forget the situation and its engineers.

THE social condition of Tennessee has become such as to defy the orderly control of the civil authorities. It is supposed that the Governor will soon apply for the aid of the Federal power, for the repression of mob violence, and the President will not be at liberty to refuse that application. It is only in this form that Tennessee needs any Federal intervention whatever.

THE Venango *Citizen* makes a sharp point, thus:

The Butler *Herald*, in commenting on the death of Mr. Burlingame, says:

He wanted an "anti-slavery Bible and an antislavery God." We hope his prayer has been answered. The *Chinese Joss* couldn't save him!

The editor of the *Herald* does not probably understand that he is not of necessity compelled to make a brute of himself simply because he edits a Democratic newspaper.

SENATOR PURMAN is an exceedingly sensible Democrat. When he declared that "the proper place to examine Mr. Irwin was in a court of justice," he hit the nail square on its head. That he has thus specified the proper place for bringing this investigation to its legitimate conclusion, there can be no doubt whatever among all candid men. Will the scrutiny of this tribunal be invoked?

WHEN MR. J. C. BRECKENRIDGE, in addressing a Lexington jury the other day, denounced the Kuklux lawlessness, and volunteered his aid to any civil officer for their arrest, he did effective service to the highest interests of his State. No living citizen of Kentucky can boast of a public influence superior to his, and these timely and patriotic words will be noted and remembered in every quarter of that untranquil Commonwealth.

AN almost unanimous vote of the Dominicans, in favor of annexation to our Republic, has been reported at Washington, and the President seems to give credence to the rumor. On the other hand come free advices from the Island that the opposition to this scheme has become very powerful, the movement even threatening to grow into a revolution, which will depose President Baez from the power which he has betrayed. It will be lucky for us if the $150,000 already paid for the Bay of Samana has not "gone where the woodbine twineth."

A QUESTION ANSWERED.

Does the *Gazette* believe that the question of suffrage in all the loyal States properly belongs to the people of those States?—*Post.*

The question of suffrage belongs—to adopt our neighbor's loose phraseology—to all the people of all the States, and it is the duty of the Federal authority to see that this question is adjusted by these peoples on the broadest Republican principles, and, if not so done, to do it for them. We are happy to remark that the Federal authority has not been recreant, thus far, to any particular of its duty in the premises. Is not the *Post* happy, too?

LESLIE COMBS.

The most vivacious old man in the country is LESLIE COMBS of Kentucky. Long years ago he figured prominently in public life in that State. He is now some eighty-five or eighty-six years of age. He was an officer in the war of 1812, and did excellent service. In the Cincinnati *Commercial*, of Wednesday, we find an indignant letter from the old veteran, expressing his "deep regret and mortification at the recent most unwise action of the (Kentucky) Legislature in refusing a charter for a great trunk railway through Central Kentucky, to connect the northern lake system of railroads, concentrating at Cincinnati, with the South Atlantic, Gulf of Mexico and Lower Mississippi system concentrating at Chattanooga." He closes by saying: "So great is my confidence that, although reported recently in a public paper, as the 'oldest inhabitant on the face of the earth, and a school mate of Christopher Columbus,' I shall live to ride in a first class car, *without exchange*, from Mackinaw to Pensacola."

A REPREHENSIBLE TRAFFIC.

We are unfortunately not able to agree with Speaker STRANG, in his estimate of the beneficial type, as a rule, of special legislation. It has been uniformly the public experience, in our sister States, that the provision of general laws to meet and supply a very large proportion of the cases for which special enactments had been previously granted, has been attended with marked advantage to the public interests. We shall expect to see the same results from the adoption of the same principle in our own Constitution as proposed in the pending bill now before the Legislature. The field of special legislation is one of public plunder and private emolument, and we are all aware that it will not be abandoned with the consent of a class of politicians who earn a handsome livelihood in its culture. Let the people come to understand that there have been, and are now, a class of men haunting the lobbies of the Capitol, who make a regular trade of this special legislation, buying charters of incorporation and special privileges, in blank—or the same as that, the names first inserted being of mere lay figures—and selling them out at such advance upon the cost as they can realize from customers! Nor is this business done under a bushel! Thousands of citizens can agree in naming these charter-brokers, and in specifying the items of their gains. The Speaker is blind, if he does not know this. When he defends a system which is not only liable to abuse, but is abused in this flagrant style, does he wish us to pity his ignorance or to doubt his sincerity? It will be a good day for our Commonwealth when it shall be well rid of those vicious practices, and of all the pestilent crew who thrive by their impunity.

BURNT CORK IN THE SENATE.

Our comical friend LOWRY is the Senatorial jester. If he would add burnt cork to his other charms of person and costume, public opinion would be at once unanimous in pronouncing him to be the best "end man" in the unparalleled combination of minstrel talent now performing on the Harrisburg boards. While his make-up is such as to arrest the attention of a fascinated audience, his conundrums are the most irresistibly funny and puzzlingly deep, especially whenever he takes up the Treasury investigation business. His motion to amend the resolution for the arrest of Irwin, by instructions to the Committee to swear Generals Quay and Geary in the premises, brought down the house in a peal of laughter. Every body knew that he was not only joking, but that it was one of those incomparable jokes which derive all their zest from their daring travesty of common sense. Our brilliant comedian at the end of the platform, if himself put under oath, would probably concur with the Philadelphia *Post* in the following:

We have had enough dodging from Governor Geary upon this subject. He in his message asked the Legislature to pass a law to punish the practice of loaning the State Funds and pocketing the interest, but he must have known at the time, for he had been told, that the *law already existed*, which he had the power to enforce. But if he had forgotten this, as any man who consistently forgets himself may, surely so able a lawyer as Mr. F. Carroll Brewster, the present Attorney General, should have been familiar with Purden's Digest. It is the Attorney General's business to instruct the Governor upon legal points, but in this case he failed to do it. Why? Because the Governor was afraid to call Mr. Kemble, then, Irwin, or Mr. Moore to account. He pretended to throw upon the Legislature his responsibility.

As it is to be hoped that our friend Lowry had no idea of making a drive at his friend the Governor, for his neglect to enforce the existing laws, we have no other recourse except to regard the Senator's amendment as the neatest conundrum of the session. Yet even that joke might be improved. As the Senator's motion still waits for consideration, suppose it be amended still farther, when next called up, by adding the following:

Resolved, Also, that the committee be instructed to inquire whether one Morrow B. Lowry did, or did not, with the aid and concurrence of two former State Treasurers, borrow the sum of $10,000, or any other sum, from the Treasury, and hold the same for a period of nearly two years, or any other period; whether he did or did not pay any interest therefor, and if so, to whom? and whether such interest was or was not accounted for to the State?

—Will the Senator from Erie accept this amendment? Will he express any opinion upon its subject matter? Will he, who propounds so many laughable conundrums, exhibit his dexterity in answering one?

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Nothwithstanding the vigorous efforts of some to promote the "Religious Amendment" to the Constitution of the United States, there is a decided opposition by leading ministers, and several religious journals. Rev. F. A. Noble, pastor of the Third Presbyterian church of this city preached a very strong sermon last Sunday, in opposition to the proposed amendment. We presume the holding of the late National Convention will develop opposition from sources that have remained passive heretofore.

The *Evangelist* assumes that of the missionaries of the American Board forty-nine are Presbyterians and eighty-nine are Congregationalists. It says in five missions—Syria, Nestoria, Madura, Dakotas and Ojibwas—the majority of missionaries are Presbyterian.

The *Cumberland Presbyterian* denounces the practice of licensing colored preachers to preach, a custom just introduced, as unchristian and unauthorized by the Bible, Confession, or Form of Government.

According to a late decision of the Chancellor of New Jersey, in the case of a Baptist church, the trustees of a society have no right to close the church against the minister and congregation when they wish it for purposes of worship.

The *Independent* asserts that open communion has become, through the success of the Methodists, an exciting question among the Lutherans of Wurtemberg.

In an article in the *Radical*, organ of the most liberal type of Unitarians, styled we believe, "Come-outers," on "Lost Sinners," we find the following passage of consolation for sinners: Just as certainly as reason forbids belief in a being [Moloch] commanding babies to be roasted for the worship in this world, just so certainly does it forbid belief in one who will himself roast men and women in the next world.

The arrangement for a series of free lectures in Boston, with a view to propogate modern scepticism in a popular form, by first class minds, is regarded by some of the religious press as a timely one, because such efforts result in exciting similar efforts elsewhere by the adherents of evangelical bodies.

At the opening of the new chapel of the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York, Dr. Crosby, the pastor, delivered a historical sermon, covering the seven years of his pastorale, from which he learn that seven hundred and seventy-four persons have united with the church, nearly one half by profession. About fifteen hundred scholars are connected with the four missions of the church and two hundred members are engaged in teaching.

The Fifth Baptist church in Philadelphia contains over eight hundred scholars. Special attention is paid to the teaching of Bible classes, and as a result of these special efforts, over fifty young men from one of the adult classes have been hopefully converted during the past five years. The school is graded, having adult, intermediate, and infant departments.

We learn that the Bethany Mission Sunday School in Philadelphia, under the superintendence of Mr. John Wannamaker, has grown in twelve years from twenty-seven scholars to seventeen hundred and sixty. This school, large as it is, however, is not the largest on this continent. Bethel Mission Sunday School, Cincinnati, had an actual attendance of twenty-five hundred and fifty-two on December 20th.

The *Methodist Recorder* reports during three weeks fifteen hundred conversions among the Methodist (Protestant) churches.

The United Presbyterians, we learn from the *Independent*, have been obliged to drop their mission in China, and sell the property of the Board in Canton.

The closing ceremonies of the Alleghany Theological Seminary of the United Presbyterian Church, Allegheny City, will commence on Tuesday, the 22d inst., by the examination of the students, and the public ceremonies will be held in the First church, Allegheny City, on Wednesday evening.

Dr. Braddington, at the late Congregational Conference in Brooklyn, N. Y., stated that with the commencement of the year he had sent out his usual pastoral letter to the members of his church, containing in it a request for a special reply from each person addressed as to what he would promise to do. More promises to labor to promote the cause of Christ have come in than in former years.

The assertion of the *Morning Star* that there are in the country nearly two thousand Baptist churches which practice open communion, will be questioned by some. It affirms this number of churches sympathize in this respect with the body of English Baptists.

The *Christian Radical* denies the report that Rev. J. B. Bittenger, D.D., is going to Cleveland, Ohio, having declined the call extended to him.

The Financial Situation.

The N. Y. *Tribune* says: The simple fact is, any premium at all on coin is now utterly unaccountable, and it is only held in preference to currency through force of habit. It is further clear that gold is a drug in the market. We have a greater supply than is needed for the requirements of trade. If specie payments were the rule to-day, greenbacks would command a premium over gold, and no one would willingly receive gold when he could get the Government promises to pay. This is apparent from the condition of the foreign exchange market. The balance of European exchange is somewhat in our favor, and bills on England are carried about Wall street in search of purchasers. This exchange represents gold. It is the medium through which in former years we have paid for our surplus importations. This year we have shipped cotton abroad in lieu of gold, and with our bonds rapidly appreciating in value, and finding ready purchasers throughout Europe, the Eastern Continent is in our debt, and must send its gold to this market to settle the balance. Hence it is that the premium steadily but surely declines, and must continue to decline, until it reaches par.

The tendency to this desirable result is only retarded by popular but erroneous apprehensions of serious commercial disasters. The prevalent idea is that all values must decline in exact proportion to the premium on gold. This is only measurably true. The current prices of most staple merchandise inflated during the war have already been approximated to a gold standard. Other goods have been recently put down by the merchants in anticipation of the decline in gold, as a matter of fact the most of our merchants have put their houses in order and made such full preparation for the inevitable return to a specie basis of trade that they will be in no serious manner affected by it. Real estate will tumble; but there is room for it to tumble. Speculators in grain will suffer undoubtedly, but professional speculators must inevitably suffer whenever gold goes to par. They can suffer and bear it as well now as at any time.

It is idle, however, to speculate on what is coming. Wall st. baffles all prognostications, and is as uncertain as the weather. The great decline has been brought about without any organization, and at the present time there is no combination either to put up or pull down the premium; and if the market shall continue to be let alone the premium must become nominal before many more days.

It is gratifying to notice that the progress toward specie payment is being attended with so little inconvenience and embarrassment. At first the result is to paralyze trade. Last week our importers and wholesale merchants wore long faces. Customers were few and shy. Country dealers were afraid to buy. Many would not even come into the market. But all this has been changed. Buyers have been more numerous, and business has been fair. The increase of the season compels the merchants to seek supplies for their Spring trade, or forego it altogether. Hence they are buying, though apparently on a falling market. Therefore they buy light. But the fact of so many being behindhand in their purchases, and that are now rushing in to secure their stocks at once, makes a brisk and driving business. Some of the heaviest buyers, both from the East and West, are yet to come, and a good trade may be looked for for several weeks yet, which will greatly assist the smaller class of merchants in getting over the temporary embarrassment consequent upon the decline in prices.

Of the funding proposition, the money article of the Philadelphia *Ledger* says: Former loans were disposed of at par in currency when the nation had a herculean war on hand and the public credit was at the lowest point. Now the country is at peace, has developed extraordinary resources and is paying off the public debt at a rate astonishing to ourselves and to the world. There is no sort of comparison between the difficulties of borrowing the amount of our debt under the condition of affairs existing when it was borrowed, and those of refunding a greatly lessened amount now under the very favorably changed financial situation of the country. We propose to give the holders of our matured bonds their full amount in coin, or to give them a long bond and at a higher rate of interest than any nation of equal credit now pays. If the capitalists of the world feel this proposition to be true, and of the National credit good, which is the very offer to pay the existing bonds confirms, there is no negotiation necessary to effect the desired exchange of securities. If the proposition made in the Funding bill is not warranted by all the circumstances of the nation's credit, no amount of commissions can make the refunding effort a success. The great capitalists who are expected to take our new bonds at a lower rate of interest, are not of that order of intelligence to be influenced by means commanded through a "corruption fund," however vast in amount. If the new loan is such a one as commends itself to favor, it will be liberally subscribed to without special solicitation, and there is not a banker at home or abroad who will not willingly take and forward orders at the usual commissions, which will be paid by the party using his services. Nay, more, if the new bonds shall command the favor that the National credit justly entitles them to, voluntary agencies for their negotiation will rapidly spring into existence in Europe as well as at home for the simple profit resulting from the demand for a favored security, thus avoiding the National humiliation of hawking our bonds through the markets of the world, and effecting the desired object without the cost of a dollar to the Federal Treasury beyond that which is incident to the mechanical and clerical preparation of the bonds.

Of the return of silver to circulation, the Buffalo *Express* says: After the 15th instant, the date fixed for the taking effect of the recent enactment in Canada relative to American silver, our neighbors will no doubt turn over their excessive accumulation of specie small change to us at a still lower price—possibly at even figures. By the operation of that law, American silver coin is to be used in Canada only at a discount of twenty per cent., the half dollar passing for forty cents, the quarter for twenty cents, the dime for eight cents, and the half dime for four. Such regulation enactments ordinarily have little force in practice, but when they are concurred in by so strong a public sentiment as exists in Canada against the "silver nuisance," they are apt to be measurably effective. Quite likely, therefore, another week will find the silver of which the provinces have drained us, flowing back to its home again and asking to be admitted once more into our circulation. If we wish to feel the weight and hear the chink of hard silver in our pockets there is certainly no difficulty now in the way of accomplishing the resumption of specie payments, so far as small change is concerned. Congress has only to direct a gradual retirement of the fractional currency and silver is sure, under present conditions, to come in from Canada and take its place. The need of fractional money, if it is created in that way, will envitably make silver of our own coinage, somewhat debased as it is more valuable for use here than in Canada. Of course it cannot hold its place in circulation against small paper notes. Coin never does, and never will. But that by retiring the fractional notes we can win back silver change, seems to be hardly a matter of doubt. If the country demands it, no act or resolution of Congress, directing Secretary Boutwell to cancel all the fractional currency received in the Treasury and to issue no more, will bring about the change within a few months. But we are not quite sure that the country really wants it. We have got so used to our little "scrip," mangy as most of it is, that we find a great many people who protest against having to lug around jingling pocket loads of silver again. They would like of course, to have their bits of paper convertible into coin whenever it should suit them to have coin; but the habitual use of silver is an inconvenience which they do not welcome.

Who is He?

Messrs. Editors of Gazette:—Who is the Representative at Harrisburg who sends home the letters of his correspondents for publication?

The *Dispatch* of Thursday says, "we (the editors of that paper) have now before us a letter written to Harrisburg" by some person here, remonstrating against the passage of a certain bill, and proceeds to quote from the letter, which was undoubtedly written to the party who received it, under that sense of confidence which one generally places in another.

But the Representative of ours, instead of respecting that confidence, and the sanctity of private correspondence, sends it home to the *Dispatch* for publication!

Who is he? Let us have his name, that all honorable men may know thenceforth whom *not* to correspond with.

One hardly knows which to dispise most—the Representative who thus defies all the rules of personal intercourse which obtain among honorable men, or the editor who publishes a letter obtained through violated confidence. S.

A STATEMENT in detail of the receipts from Internal Revenue, a list of the general sources of revenue, has been placed in the hands of the Committee on Ways Means. It shows a steady increase of collections by Commissioner Delano upon the principal articles, sixteen in all. On spirits, for example, the receipts for the year ending June 30, 1869, were over $45,000,000. This was regularly increased until the showing of the receipts for the year ending January 31, 1870, was over $56,000,000,—tobacco shows over $23,000,000 for the year ending in June, while the year ending with last January shows over $29,000,000. Receipts from income, including salaries, for the corresponding periods, are respectively over $34,000,000 and $37,000,000. So a proportionate increase in revenue has been collected upon nearly all of the remaining articles on the list. A comparative statement, showing the aggregate of certificates of deposit received at the office of Internal Revenue during the first eight months of the fiscal yer ending June 30, 1869, and 1870, shows an aggregate total gain in the present fiscal year over the corresponding period of more than $19,000,000. The principal gains are: From spirits, nearly $6,000,000; tobacco, nearly $6,000,000; income, including salaries, nearly $3,000,000; and so on in the same proportion upon sales, banks, and bankers, and other articles on the list.

It does not appear to be true, as stated, that any delegations from New York have applied to the Secretary of the Treasury to stay the downward tendency of the gold premium. It is pretty evident that the decline is a little more rapid than he had anticipated, but just so long as there is no general panic, and the public credit is not injured, he has seen no reason to change his public programme for March, one way or the other. He feels that the decline in gold has assured the success of the funding scheme pending in Congress.

FOR IMPORTED WHITE CASTILE SOAP.

For Imported White Castile Soap,
For Imported White Castile Soap, No. 1,
For Imported white Castile Soap,
For Mottled Castile Soap,
For Mottled Castile Soap,
For Mottled Castile Soap,
For Mottled Castile Soap,

Sold by the box, single bar or by the pound and in small cakes, at the very lowest prices, at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE,

Corner Penn and Sixth Streets, (old St. Clair.)

Where you will find a couple o assortment of Pure Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumes and Patent Medicines of all kinds.

English and Scotch Ales by the cask or single dozen, at the lowest prices.

CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS.

If there is any one admonition that needs to be more carefully impressed upon the minds of those subject to the ailments of the lungs and pulmonary organs, it is the important fact that attention should be paid to the first beginnings of those diseases. In the start a few doses of such medicines as DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP will be sure to arrest the disease, and restore, not only the healthy functions of the lungs, but also of the whole body. Of all remedies for diseases of the lungs and contingent organs, Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup has stood the test of years of experience, and you cannot find a single person who has ever taken it that will not speak highly of its virtues.

Let any one afflicted with a cough only try one bottle, and be sure and it is taken it will cure them. Dr. Keyser has an office attached to his Great Medicine Store, where all manner of chronic diseases are successfully treated, especially those of the lungs and pulmonary organs, and he would respectfully invite those who are suffering and have failed to get relief from other sources, to give his method of treatment a trial.

Not long since, a highly respected gentleman, connected with the newspaper press of the city, called at Dr. Keyser's office and took his medicine, and was cured by less than half a bottle.

Another gentleman, who had coughed all winter, was cured in less than week.

A lady, weakened and attenuated with lung coughing, was seen to bloom into renewed health and vigor, was asked where she got the good medicine that cured her. The answer was, at Dr. Keyser's.

A child, puny and pale and emaciated, was soon cured by a bottle or two of Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.

A lady on Liberty street, whose lungs were far diseased, was restored to perfect health by the continued use of DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE and Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.

A gentleman next door to Dr. Keyser's Store says he will recommend Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup in all cases; less than half a bottle cured him.

DR. KEYSER'S GREAT MEDICINE STORE AND MEDICAL OFFICE FOR CHRONIC DISEASES, No. 167 LIBERTY STREET. Office hours until 1 o'clock, and from 3 to 6 and 7 to 9 at night.

FEBRUARY 26.

SHAKING AND BURNING.

It is not necessary to journey from the tropics to Alaska in order to experience the extremes of heat and cold. Thousands undergo all the inconvenience of this thermometrical change every day, or every other day, as the case may be, without the trouble of moving over the threshold of home with these involuntary shakers. What are they doing to expedite their return to a medium temperature?—to break the chills and banish the fever? Are they dosing themselves with quinine, thereby imperilling the soundness of their bones and impairing the vigor of their brains and nervous system? Some of them are, no doubt, but not the majority of them, is believed. The value of Hostetter's stomach Bitters as a timeless and certain specific for fever and ague is unquestionable, and in localities of the country where intermittents prevail. The residents of such locality can begin to take it early in the spring as a protection against the miasma by which they are surrounded; for all of them, perhaps, for a blind adherence to error is the speciality of some people, but the greater number.

If there is any fixed fact in therapeutics, it is this: that the Bitters are a far better safeguard against all the varieties of periodic maladies produced by malarious exhalations than any drug or compound in the materia medica of the profession. This assertion is made with all due respect to the faculty, but being an important truth, and one that nearly concerns the health of large settlements in various parts of the country, and indeed of the public at large, it is made fearlessly. Founded on ample and unimpeachable testimony, it defies disproval.

To break up chills and fevers, as well as to prevent them, there is nothing so reliable as this wholesome vegetable restorative.

NOTICES.

OFFICE McNONGAHELA BRIDGE CO.—The President and Managers of this Company have declared a Dividend of DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS per share, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, at the Banking House of S. Holmes & Co., forthwith.

JAMES H. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, March 7, 1870. mh8:d4f

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a penalty of Twenty (20) per cent. will be added on all claims against the estate of REDA, March 12th, 1870. Debts must be paid

A. J. COCHRAN,
City Treasurer.
PITTSBURGH, March 10th, 1870. mh11

INDIA RUBBER BELTING, HOSE AND STEAM PACKING

of the Boston Belting Companies make. A full supply of all sizes. The trade supplied at manufacturers prices.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Pearl st.

C. BARNES,
Sealer of Weights and Measures,
OFFICE:
No. 5 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh.
mh10:r5

NOTICE.—The firm of OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO. WAS Dissolved by Mutual Consent Jan. 1, 1870, by the withdrawal of W. McCLINTOCK. The business will be continued by the remaining partners as heretofore, under the name of

O. McCLINTOCK & CO.,
93 FIFTH AVENUE.
mh11:r10

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OFFICE OF
FISK & HATCH,
Bankers and Dealers
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau Street,
NEW YORK,
FEBRUARY 15th, 1870.

The remarkable success which has attended our negotiation of the Loans of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY and the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, and the popularity and credit which these Loans have maintained in the markets, both in this country and Europe, have shown that the First Mortgage Bonds of wisely-located and honorably-managed Railroads are readily taken as the most suitable, safe, and advantageous form of investment, yielding a more liberal income than can hereafter be derived from Government Bonds, and available to take their place.

Assured that, in the selection and negotiation of superior Railroad Loans, we are meeting a great public want, and rendering a valuable service to the holders of Capital and to those great National works of internal improvement whose intrinsic merit and substantial character entitle them to the use of Capital and the confidence of investors—we now offer with special confidence and satisfaction the

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO R. R. CO.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD, connecting the Atlantic coast and the magnificent harbors of the Chesapeake Bay with the Ohio river at a point of reliable navigation, and thus, with the entire Railroad system of the great West and Southwest, FORMS THE ADDITIONAL EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINE, so imperatively demanded for the accommodation of the immense and rapidly-growing transportation between the Atlantic seaboard and Europe on the one hand, and the great producing regions of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys on the other.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THIS ROAD AS A NEW OUTLET FROM THE WEST TO THE SEA magnifies it into one of national consequence, and insures to it an extensive through traffic from the day of its completion; while, in the development of the extensive agricultural and mineral resources of Virginia and West Virginia, it possesses, along its own line, the elements of a large and profitable local business.

Thus the great interests, both general and local, which demand the completion of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD to the Ohio River, afford the surest guarantee of its success and value, and RENDER IT THE MOST IMPORTANT AND SUBSTANTIAL RAILROAD ENTERPRISE NOW IN PROGRESS IN THIS COUNTRY.

Its superiority as an East and West route, and the promise of an immense and profitable trade awaiting its completion, have drawn to it the attention and cooperation of prominent Capitalists and Railroad men of this City of sound judgment and known integrity, whose connection with it, together with that of eminent citizens and business men of Virginia and West Virginia, INSURES AN ENERGETIC, HONORABLE AND SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT.

The Road is completed and in operation from Richmond to the celebrated White Sulphur Springs of West Virginia, 227 miles, and there remain but 200 miles (now partially constructed) to be completed, to carry it to the proposed terminus on the Ohio river at, or near, the mouth of the Big Sandy river, 150 miles above Cincinnati, and 350 miles below Pittsburgh.

Lines are now projected or in progress through Ohio and Kentucky to this point, which will connect the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO WITH THE ENTIRE RAILROAD SYSTEMS OF THE WEST AND SOUTHWEST, AND WITH THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Its valuable franchises and superior advantages will place the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY among the richest and most powerful and trustworthy corporations of the country; AND THERE EXISTS A PRESENT VALUE, IN COMPLETED ROAD AND WORK DONE, EQUAL TO THE ENTIRE AMOUNT OF THE MORTGAGE.

The details of the Loan have been arranged with special reference to the wants of all classes of investors, and combine the various features of convenience, safety, and protection against loss or fraud.

The Bonds are in denominations of

$1,000, $500 and $100.

They will be issued as COUPON BONDS, PAYABLE TO BEARER, and may be held in that form, or

The coupons may be detached and cancelled the Bond made a PERMANENT REGISTERED BOND, transferable only on the books of the Company, and the interest made payable only to the registered owner or his attorney.

The three classes will be known respectively as:

1st. "COUPON BONDS PAYABLE TO BEARER."

2d. "REGISTERED BONDS WITH COUPONS ATTACHED."

3d. "REGISTERED BONDS WITH COUPONS ATTACHED," and should be so designated by Correspondents in specifying the class of Bonds desired.

They have THIRTY YEARS to run from January 15, 1870, with interest at six per cent. per annum from November 1, 1869. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The interest is payable in MAY and NOVEMBER that it may take the place of that of the earlier issues of Five-Twenties, and suit the convenience of our friends who already hold Central and Western Pacific Bonds, with interest payable in January and July, and who may desire, in making additional investments, to have their interest receivable at different seasons of the year.

The Loan is secured by a mortgage upon the entire Line of Road from Richmond to the Ohio River, with the equipment and all other property and appurtenances connected therewith.

A SINKING FUND OF $100,000 PER ANNUM IS PROVIDED FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE BONDS, TO TAKE EFFECT ONE YEAR AFTER THE COMPLETION OF THE ROAD.

The mortgage is for $15,000,000, of which $2,000,000 will be reserved and held in trust for the redemption of outstanding Bonds of the Virginia Central Railroad Company, now merged in the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO.

Of the remaining $13,000,000, a sufficient amount will be used to complete the road to the Ohio river, or to effect and improve the portion now in operation, and thoroughly equip the whole for a large and active trade.

The present price is 90 and accrued interest.

A Loan so amply secured, so carefully guarded, and so certain hereafter to command a prominent place among the favorite securities in the markets, both in this country and Europe, will be at once appreciated and quickly absorbed.

Very respectfully,

FISK & HATCH,
Bankers.

P. S.—We have issued pamphlets containing full particulars, statistical details, maps, etc., which will be furnished upon application.

We buy and sell Government Bonds, and receive the accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, and others, subject to check at sight, and allow interest on daily balances.

S. M'CLEAN & CO.,
AGENTS,
No. 75 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Wa:eoF

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GOOD BARGAINS
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

Black Alpacas at 37½c.
Black Alpacas at 50c.
Black Alpacas at 37½c.
Black Alpacas at 50c.
Black Alpacas at 37½c.
Black Alpacas at 50c.

Having purchased over $10,000 worth of the above DOUBLE WARP ALPACAS, which for weight, color and finish cannot be excelled, if equaled, the attention of my patrons is invited to them, feeling assured they are the best value I ever had the pleasure of offering them.

The Goods will be received daily until all are delivered

AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

THE BONDS
OF THE
CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES
RAILROAD COMPANY
UPON EXAMINATION
Will be Found to be the Best
AND THE
CHEAPEST YET OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.
This will be Borne Out by

THE RICH COUNTRY THE ROAD TRAVERSES, WITH ITS AGRICULTURAL AND MINERAL RESOURCES.
THE CASH SUBSCRIBED TO THE CAPITAL STOCK.
THE EXCELLENCE OF THE 55 MILES ALREADY BUILT, AND ITS EQUIPMENT.
THE PLANS COMPLETED, AND THE MONEY EXPENDED, FOR VIGOROUS FINISHING OF THE LINE IN THE SPRING.
THE EXCESSIVE EARNINGS TO ACCRUE FROM THE COMPLETION OF THE WHOLE LINE.
THE AMPLE SINKING FUND FOR THE CERTAIN REDEMPTION OF THE BONDS.
THE VERY LIBERAL INTEREST RUNNING OVER A TERM OF 40 YEARS.
THE SECURITY AFFORDED BY REGISTRY.
THE MORTGAGE COVERING THE ENTIRE ROAD, EQUIPMENT, FRANCHISES, AND ALL PROPERTY, PRESENT AND FUTURE—INDEED THE SECURITY OF TWICE THE AMOUNT OF BONDS ISSUED.
THE LOW CURRENCY PRICE THEY ARE NOW OFFERED AT.

All this is verified in detail in the complete Pamphlet, which can be had of us.

We KNOW these bonds to be good, and we know the character and capacity of the Company's estimates can be implicitly relied upon to give these Bonds the highest standard. We therefore freely and fully recommend them.

W. BAILEY LANG & CO.,
MERCHANTS,
No. 54 CLIFF STREET, New York,
Agents for the sale of the Bonds.
mh5:d30 wf7th

LESS THAN GOLD PRICES!
Splendid Bargains.

At 75c., Ladies' Real Kid Gloves, usual price $1.25.
At 75c., Good Whalebone Corsets.
At $1.50, Extra Quality Corsets, worth $2.50.
At 25c., Boy's Lined Buck Mitts.
At 50c., Men's Lined Buck Fur Top Gloves.
2 pairs Children's Wool Stockings for 25c.
2 pairs Men's Wool Mixed Socks for 25c.
10 boxes (100 Collars) Men or Boy's Paper Collars for 60c., ass'd sizes to suit.
At 37 1-2c., Men's Heavy Grey Shirts and Drawers.
At 60c., Men's Fine White Merino Shirts and Drawers—slightly soiled.
Bargains in Soiled Edgings and Insertings.
Bargains in Soiled White Muslin Skirts.
Bargains in Soiled Night Gowns, Chemizettes, &c.,
AT
MORGANSTERN & Co's,
SUCCESSORS TO
MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,
Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street.
mh10

UPHOLSTERERS.

Manufacturers of SPRING, HAIR and HUSK MATTRESSES, Feather Bolsters and Pillows, Sofa Cushions, Cornice Mouldings and all kinds of Upholstery work. Window Shades in Buff, Green and White Hollands, Gold's Tassels, &c. Particular attention given to taking up, cleaning and brushing, altering and laying carpets.

Our mode of cleaning carpet is the only way in which you can feel assured that the colors are preserved and the goods thoroughly freed from all dust and vermin. The price for cleaning has been reduced to 3c. per yard, and we will call for and deliver all goods free of charge.

ROBERTS, NICHOLSON & THOMPSON.
Upholsterers and Proprietors of
Steam Carpet Beating Establishment,
No. 127 WOOD STREET,
mh7:n6 Near Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OLD STORE IN A NEW PLACE.

The undersigned is prepared to furnish in large or small supply, in packages, or in any desirable quantity, the following:

Prime Mackerel, New Codfish, Smoked and Pickled Salmon, Holland and Bloater Herrings, Sardines, &c.

Also, Agent for HAMILTON & JONES' fine Stone Ware, manufactured at Greensboro, Pa. Smooth and neat patterns, consisting of Jugs, Jars, Crocks, etc., of all sizes. Large or small quantities supplied.

Cotton Yarns, White and Colored Carpet Chain, Fresh, Dried and Canned Fruits, Tomatoes, Jellies, and every article to be found in a first-class house. Staple articles of Groceries, for Jobbing Trade, supplied at low rates.

EDWARD BRAZLETON,
Nos. 29 and 30, South-west corner Diamond Square.
fe12:2199-Wa:eoT

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
NEW ROUTE TO
BUFFALO AND TO THE NORTH!

The ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD CO. are now prepared to ship Freight direct to BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, and all points in WESTERN NEW YORK.

For rates, apply to
W. W. C. MEREDITH, Freight Agent, Corner Pike and 11th streets, Pittsburgh.
J. J. LAWRENCE,
General Superintendent.
mh8:n97

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW DRY GOODS
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

GOOD BARGAINS
CASSIMERES & KENTUCKY JEANS.

New Spring Delaines.

BLACK AND COLORED
CORDED POPLINS.

SPRING SHAWLS,
Long & Square Thibet Shawls,
PAISELEY SHAWLS.

Sheeting Muslins, all widths.
Shirting Muslins and Irish Linens,
Plain and Embro'd Shirt Fronts.

A Large & Complete Stock to Select From,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

WILL LEAVE PITTSBURGH
ON
TUESDAY, March 14th,
At 2 O'Clock Precisely.

DR. EDWARD S. FRANKS,

Begs leave to offer his sincere thanks for the many
ACTS OF KINDNESS RECEIVED
from numerous friends and the profession in
PITTSBURGH AND ITS VICINITY,
and to express his gratitude for the
VERY LIBERAL PATRONAGE CONFERRED.

He is compelled to say,
that in consequence of an
ENGAGEMENT TO LECTURE
IN ANOTHER CITY,
that he must, although reluctantly,
LEAVE PITTSBURGH, PA.,
On TUESDAY, March 14th, 1870,
At 8 O'CLOCK P. M, PRECISELY.

All who have not been supplied
with his
PATENTED SPECTACLES,
and those requiring advice

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,

NO. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

CASH CAPITAL - - - - - $200,000

Stockholders Individually Liable.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Thos. M. Marshall, Wm. Tunnahann, James W. Arwin, Chas. B. Leech, John Floyd.

John M. Murtland, Archibald Wallace, Jas. D. Kelly, Wm. Floyd.

This Bank is now fully organized and prepared to do a general Banking business.

jy23:65

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

Bought at Highest Prices.

PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,

Cor. Wood St. and 5th Avenue

my9

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(Successors to B. JONES & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

☞ Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

5000 ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

7-30 BONDS,

For sale at

N. HOLMES & SONS.

fel2:63

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } FRIDAY, March 11, 1870. }

The large short interest created in the gold market during the last three days was too tempting for the stock cliques not to profit by. Gold, which had sold yesterday at noon at 110¾ to 110⅝, with a dull market, suddenly jumped from 111¼, which was the price at 4:30 P. M., to 112⅝, the closing quotation. The opening price of this morning was 113¼, from which the market suddenly dropped to 112⅜, rallying again to 113⅞ at 4:30 P. M., but closing at 6 P. M., at 112⅝. It appears the whole rise was a maneuver of the stock cliques to regain a portion of stocks that they were unable to force the market any higher, a general break in both gold and stocks ensued. Should the bank statement to-morrow prove unfavorable it is likely that the entire stock market will collapse. All that can save the cliques now is the easy money market.

Government securities were very strong at the second board, but declined from ¼ to ⅜ per cent at the last board, and may decline with gold again to-morrow.

In the stock market a general decline through the entire list began after the second board and the market looks sick.

Money easy at fair rates, with a dull business.

There is a lively speculative demand in government securities at present, bought on margins in expectation of higher quotations. The banking house of Jas. R. Mertz is prepared to furnish all the requisite facilities on satisfactory margins.

Quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz: Gold,112⅝; Silver, 110; Eighty-one's, Five Twenties, 1862, 110⅝; do 1864, 110; do 1865, 110¾; do 1865, Conseols, 109, do 1867, 109¾; do 1868, 110; Ten Forties, 106¾; Adams Ex. press Company 62; Merchants Union Express Company, 6; American Express Company, 58½; Western Union Telegraph, 33¾; New York Central 173; Reading, 96¾; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 93½; Ohio & Mississippi, 29¾; Michigan Southern, 87½; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 89; Chicago & Rock Island & Pacific, 119¾; Chicago & North Western, 73½; Chicago & North Western Preferred 87½; Erie 25¾.

EXCHANGE.

	Large.	Small.
London, per £	$5,40	$5,55
Paris, per franc	21½	23½
Berlin, thaler	71	73
Frankfort, florin	45¾	47

—Closing quotations received by James T. Brady & Co. Gold: 112¾; United States Sixes, 1881, 115; Five-Twenties, 1862, 110¾; do. 1864, 109; do. 1865, 110¾; Ten-Forties, 106¾; Five-Twenties, January and July, 1865, 109; do. do. 1867, 109½; do. 1868, 110. Union Pacific Railroad, 87½; Central do, do, 90¾; Cy. Pacific, 112½; Lake Superior —.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, March 11, 1870.

Wall street affairs show a sharp reaction from the effect of the bear speculation in gold. The sentiment is quite common that the fluctuations in premium have been produced mainly by artificial expedients, and that the reaction having set in affairs are likely to revert back to about the position from which the panic started. A large short interest has been established during the fall in gold, and as the shorts appear undecided whether the reaction is permanent or only temporary, they show considerable vacillation in their operations, covering when the price rises and again selling when there is any decline, this being true not only on gold, but also on specialties of governments. Gold opened at 113¼, and being hammered freely fell to 112⅝. At the latter figure there was considerable buying on long account, and a report coming from Washington that the House Committee on Foreign Relations determined to report a resolution in favor of recognition of Cubans as belligerents, price quickly advanced to 113¾. The room was also filled with rumors about combinations to bull gold, and accredited parties to the movement were an American banker, connected with a large German banking house, and several merchants, all possessed of very large means. Though the price has again fallen to 113⅜, the reported bull movement carried it to 14, but closed at 113⅝@113¾. The market was greatly excited during the afternoon, while some men who could not sell one hour sought at the lowest point, were climbing over each other this afternoon to buy gold all the way up to 14. Carrying rates 2@4½ per cent. Clearances $70,700,000.

The advance in gold caused a firmer feeling in the produce markets, although with the exception of cotton there was no marked improvement. Cotton also advanced ⅛ to ¼c, largely over sold and was very sensitive. The dry goods trade was generally quiet, and leading jobbers have ceased war on the unbleached cotton goods and calicoes. The advance in gold caused a more cheerful feeling among merchants. The losses by shrinkage in consequence of the recent decline are heavy.

Money remains very easy on call with leading bankers and brokers, although some of the smaller houses reported a little more activity; call loans at 4 to 6 per centum; prime business notes 7 to 8. Sterling is more active and firmer, at 8½@8¾ per centum.

Governments active, excited and higher: Coupons of '81, 115@115¼; do. '62, 111@111¼; do. '64, 110¼@110¾; do. '65, 110¾@110¾; do new, 109½@109¾; do '67, 110¾@110¾; do. '68, 110¾@110¾; 10-40's, 106¾@107½; currency 6s, 112½@112¾.

Short interest is quite important and the bears resist the upward tendency strongly.

State securities firm: new Tennessees active and buoyant; Missouri, 93½; old Tennessee, 69¾; new do, 51¾; old Virginia, 73½; new do, 71; old North Carolina, 42; new do, 22¾.

Stocks are unsettled and prices generally lower, but the decline is not heavy. The active shares have been North-western, Vanderbilt, Lake Shore and Reading. Canton, 61; Cumberland, 28; Western Union Telegraph, 34; Quicksilver, 12; Mariposa preferred, 19; Adams Express, 62; Wells & Fargo, 81; American, 58½; United States, 49¾; Pacific Mail, 37½; N. Y. C. 97½; Erie, 25¾; pf'd, 42; Harlem, 143¾; Hudson Scrip, 96½; Reading, 96¾; Michigan Central, 119; Lake Shore, 86½; Illinois Central, 139; Pittsburgh, 99¾; Northwestern, 72¾; do preferred, 87; Rock Island, 119¼; St. Paul, 62¾; do. preferred, 75½; Wabash, 45¾; do. preferred, 73; Fort Wayne, 93¾; Terre Haute, 36; do. preferred 65; Chicago and Alton, 111; do preferred 114; O. & M., 29½; New Jersey Central, 103½; C. C. & C., 73¾; St. Joe, do. preferred, 106½; C. C. and I. C. 19½; Dubuque, 109. New York Central declared a cash dividend of 4 per cent. on both stock and scrip, payable April 15th.

Boston prices: Copper Falls, 5; Franklin, 5; Hecla, 80; Quincy 17.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } FRIDAY, March 11, 1870. }

Business although by no means active, is nevertheless looking up a little, and the indications are growing more favorable for a good spring trade. If financial matters would only become more settled, so that confidence could be restored somewhat in regard to values, there is no doubt but what there would be an improved demand for all of the leading articles, and an increased volume of business. The receipts of grain and all kinds of produce, both by rail and river, are again increasing, and this may be regarded as a good omen, indicating, as it does, that merchants have commenced to stock up in anticipation of an improved demand.

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted at 65@75c.

ASHES—Quiet and unchanged. Common soda, 5½; refined, 4¼@4½; Pearls, 9@9¾; Pots, 7¾.

APPLES—The arrivals are again on the increase, but with a steady demand, the market is firm and prices maintained, ranging from $3@4 per bbl.

BITTER—There is a continued good demand for prime to choice Roll with sales at 35@36c, and fancy brands at 37 @38c. Common and inferior very dull, which is owing to the low price of lard.

BEANS—Unchanged; $2@2¼ per bbl.

BROOMS—Store prices: No. 2, $3,75. No. 3, $4,50; No. 4, $5,00; No. 5, $5,50. Carpet Brooms, $6,00@6,50.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—2¾@3 cts.

BROOM CORN—13@17 cts per pound.

CHEESE—Is in steady demand at 17@ 17¾c for Western Reserve; 17¾@18¾c for Factory; 18@18¾c for New York Dairy; and 19@19¾c for New York Goshen.

CARBON OIL—Quiet and nominally unchanged; 24½@25, for standard grands in a jobbing way.

CORN MEAL—May be quoted, in store, at 90@95c per bushel.

CRANBERRIES—Eastern cultivated, at $20@22 per bbl, as to quality.

DRIED FRUIT—Is in good supply and very dull though prices are nominally unchanged. Apples, 7@8; Peaches, 7¾@ 8¼ for quarters, and 9½@10¾ for halves Blackberries, 14@15; Pitted Cherries, 28 @30c.

EGGS—Cannot fairly be quoted above 25 cts.

FEATHERS—Sales at 85@90, and the usual advance for small lots, in a retail way.

FLOUR—Market continues very quiet and unchanged—and devoid of anything new or important. We continue to quote western flours, in store, at $5,00@ 5,50 for spring, and $5,50@6,00 for winter. Rye flour, $5,00.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet, but little offering and but little wanted; good to prime red, $1,10@1,12. Oats very dull; arrivals fair; demand light, we continue to quote at 42@43, buying, and 45@47, selling—Corn is beginning to arrive more freely, though as yet the stock in this market is light. Sales on wharf and track at 70@72, and in store at 75. Rye is quiet and unchanged at 80@85c. Flax seed has fallen off considerably recently, In Barley there is nothing new or immortant, we continue to quote spring at 80@85, and fall at 90@95.

HAY—Is being sold from country wagons at $15@22 per ton.

HUSKS—Sales at 2¼@3c per pound.

HOMINY—Sales at $5,75@6,00 per bbl.

LARD OIL—Extra No. 1, city brands, $1,27 @1,30; No. 2, 85@85.

LIME—Eastern white lime, $1,75; Cleveland, $2,25.

MAPLE SYRUP—Sales at $1,75@2 per gallon.

ONIONS—Quiet and unchanged; $2@ 2,75 per bbl, as to quality.

PEANUTS—Prime Tennessee quoted at 9@10c.

POTATOES—Small sales, in store, at 45@50c per bushel.

POULTRY—We continue to quote dressed chickens, at 14@15 cts., and dressed turkeys, 18@20.

PEAS—$2,00 per bushel.

PROVISIONS—The market is dull, and shoulders and lard lower. We now quote shoulders, 12¼@12½; Rib Sides, 15¼@15½; Clear do, 16@16¼; Sugar Cured Hams, 18@18¼. Dried Beef, 19; Mess Pork, $27¼@28. Lard, in tierces, 14¾@15, in buckets, 15¾@16. F Sellers & Co's., caddy lard, in 3 and 5 pound packages, 17¾.

PEARL BARLEY—No. 4, 6; No. 3, 6¼; No. 1, 6¾. Oatmeal, $10,50 per bbl; $5,50 per half bbl.

SEEDS—Clover seed is still quoted at $8; buying, and $8¼, selling. Timothy seed, small sales at $4,75@5. Flaxseed is quoted at $2,12@2,15.

SALT—Is quoted at $1,75 by the car load.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } FRIDAY, March 11, 1870. }

The oil market continues very dull and there is no prospect of any immediate improvement. There seems to re but little inquiry for either crude or refined, and there is not much offering, and the cause is plain, there is no chance to either buy or sell, as the one is much higher relatively than the other. Crude is higher relatively in the oil regions than it is here, so that there is no chance for the dealer to do anything; and it is relatively higher here than refined, consequently, there is nothing in it for the refiner. Then, again, the oil regions and Cleveland have an advantage over us in the matter of freights, so that the situation, viewed in any light, is decidedly unfavorable for the oil trade of Pittsburgh.

CRUDE.

Continues very dull and neglected, and with little or nothing doing, prices are unchanged. We have but a single sale, 240 bbls spot at 11¾, and there are no buyers above this figure and but few even at that. Seller until July nominal at 11¾@12, and buyer all year, 14½ @14¾.

REFINED.

No sales; market, as usual very dull, though prices are nominally unchanged. March nominal at 26¾, April; 27¼@27¾; May to October 29, and May to December, 29¼@29¾. The advance in gold it might naturally be expected, would have stiffened the market somewhat, but it did not appear to have had any effect whatever.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL BY A. V. R. R.

Brilliant Oil Works 400, on account Lockhart, F & Co; A B Mills 80, on account W Barth; Fisher Bro 80, on account same; J Gallagher 240, on account T King; Peerless Oil Works 320, on account B S Duncan; Spray Oil Works 320, on account Levi Hepler. —

Total ..... 1,340 bbls

SHIPMENTS OF OIL BY A. V. R. R.

Fawcett, L. & S. 255 bbls ref. oil to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

McKelvy & Bro. 99 bbls refined oil to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Co. 320 bbls refined oil to Tack Bro. Phil'a.

Total refined ..... 781 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED EAST DUQUESNE DEPOT.

Hutchinson Oil & Refining Co. 85 bbls benzine to A. R. McHenry, Phil'a.

Hutchinson Oil Refining Co. 298 bbls refined to A. R. McHenry, Phil'a.

PITTSBURGH IRON MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } FRIDAY, March 11, 1870. }

The metal market is quiet and devoid of anything new or important. There is a steady consumtive demand, and with no accumulation of stock, prices are pretty well sustained. Most of the mills having bought pretty freely some weeks since for future delivery, are now being supplied on former purchases, and, consequently, the demand is not as brisk as it would have been otherwise, and there is an absence of excitement, though as already intimated, prices are steady and pretty fully sustained. Following is a report of the sales for the week:

ANTHRACITE.

20 tons	No. 2 Foundry	$36.00	4 mos
30 "	No. 2 do	36.50	4 mos
30 "	No. 2 do	37.00	4 mos
30 "	No. 2 do	38.50	4 mos
20 "	No. 1 do	39.00	4 mos
30 "	No. 1 do	40.00	4 mos
100 "	Medium Gray Forge	33.50	cash
50 "	do do do	33.50	cash
100 "	No. 3 Neutral	35.00	6 mos
120 "	No. 3 Mottled	35.00	5 mos
100 "	Good No. 3 Forge Neutral	37.00	4 mos
300 "	Red Short No. 2 Forge	35.00	5 mos

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM LAKE SUPERIOR ORE.

150 tons	Red Short	$36.00	5 mos
100 "	Red Short	36.00	4 mos
50 "	Red Short Inferior	35.00	4 mos
150 "	Red Short	36.00	6 mos
500 "	Medium Gray Forge pt Furnace	34.00	5 mos
600 "	At for Another Market Delivered at Furnace	34.50	4 mos
375 "	Open Gray	Arrive	36.00 5 mos
650 "	In lots at Furnace	34.00	4 mos
150 "	Medium Gray from Yard	36.00	6 mos
150 "	Medium Gray from Yard	36.00	5 mos
100 "	Close Gray	36.00	4 mos
50 "	Inferior Gray	35.00	4 mos
150 "	Close Gray Common	36.00	6 mos

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Cotton opened firmer, but closed heavy and drooping, with sales 3,500 bales at 21¾c for middling uplands. Flour: receipts 11,272 bbls; flour a shade firmer, with sales 7,800 bbls at $4,55@4,70 for super State western, $4,75@5,60 for extra State, $4,85 @5,70 for extra western, $5,30@6,40 for white wheat extra, $4,90@6 for round hoop Ohio, $5,30@6,15 for extra St. Louis, and $6,20@8,50 for good choice do. Rye Flour quiet, with sales 200 bbls at $4,40 @5,40. Corn Meal quiet. Whisky lower, with sales 250 bbls western at 98@99c free, and 50 bbls patent at 94¾c. Wheat: receipts 9,596 bush; wheat a shade better and more active, with sales 76,000 bush at 95c; rejected spring $1,14. No 2, Chicago delivered $1,18; closed No 2 amber Minnesota delivered $1,20@1,22½; No 1 $1,27@1,29½, winter red and amber western; $1,33 amber Tennessee; $1,55@1,65 white State. Rye quiet. Barley in fair demand: 12,000 bush at 75@83 for two rowed State; $1,05@1,10 Canada Western. Barley Malt dull. Corn is heavy and le lower: receipts 6,350, sales 27,000 bush at 96@97c new mixed western; $1,02 nom new yellow Jersey, $1,02 new yellow Penna. Oats are more active and lower: receipts 5,252, sales 75,000 bush at 52@55c western; 60@61c Ohio, and 60@62c State. Rice dull at 6@7c for Carolina. Coffee is dull. Sugar steady: 191 hhds Cuba at 9½@10c. Molasses dull. Petroleum firmer at 15 @15¼c for crude, 27¾c for refined. Hops quiet at 15@26c for American. Linseed oil dull at 94@96c. Pork firmer and in fair demand; sales 550 bbls at $26,25 for mess, $20,50@21,00 for prime, and $22@ $23 for prime mess; also 30 bbls mess seller March, April, May, and 4 months at $26@26,50. Beef steady and unchanged. Fierce beef more active; sales 900 tierces at $25@28 for prime mess, and $27@30 for India mess. Beef hams quiet; sales 110 bbls at $28@32 for new. Cut Meats steady, with sales 670 pkgs at 10¾ @12c for shoulders, and 14@14¾c for hams. Middles firmer, with sales 125 boxes at 13@13¾c for Cumberland cut, and 14¾c for short ribbed. Lard firmer, with sales 580 tierces at 13¾@14¼c for Prime Steam, and 14¾@15c for kettle rendered; also 1,250 tierces seller March, April and May at 14¾@14¾c. Butter steady at 14@26c for Ohio. Cheese quiet at 14@17c. Turpentine quiet at 45½@ 45¾c. Freights to Liverpool firmer; shipments 45,000 bush wheat at 3¾d per sail and 4d per steam, and 5,000 bbls flour per sail at 2s 1¾d.

Later.—Flour a shade firmer on medium and common extra, with a moderate demand, part for export. Wheat quiet and firm at $1,14@1,15 for No. 2 spring, and $1,27@1,28¾ for No. 1 do and amber western. Rye nominal. Oats lower and dull at 52@54c for western, and 60@61c for Ohio. Corn dull at 90@97c for new mixed western. Pork heavy and same day's sales 250 bbls mess, seller April at $26, closing with sellers for March, April and May at $26. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats and bacon nominal. Lard firm with sales 250 tierces prime steam for April at 14¾c. Eggs in fair demand at 27c.

CHICAGO, March 11.—Exchange scarce and firm 1-10 premium selling, 1-10 offering. Flour dull; spring extras $4,50@ 4,75. Wheat fairly active and firm at 1¼ @1½c higher; sales No 1 85@87, No 2 at 78¼@79, closing at 78¾@78¾; this afternoon market declining to buy unsettled, 78½ @79c cash, 79¼@79½ seller April. Corn quiet, old steady, closing at 70¼@70¾, no grade dull at 52@58: this afternoon the market dull and unchanged. Oats firm and have fallen off considerably recently, In Barley there is nothing new or immortant, we continue to quote spring at 80@85, and fall at 90@95.

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IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, March 11.—24 tcs, 6 bbls hams, J S Dilworth & Co; 20 tcs, 2 bbls lard, W H Howard & Co; 1 car mill feed, Schnelbach & K; 2 cases glycerine, Harris & E; 24 sks rags, R Christy; 25 bbls onions, W W Knox; 3 tubs butter, H Jen & Jr; 3 do do, E Duff & Sons; 4 cks pearls, Ripley & Co; 2 bxs oil, R E Sellers & Co; 4 cks pearls, Dithridge & Son; 4 do do, Excelsior Flint Glass Co; 100 bbls flour, D Wallace; 100 bbls do, Schoonmaker & Co; 100 do do, owner; 1 car wheat, J S Liggett & Co; 8 bbls twine, H Gerwig & Co; 46 bgs rags, McCullough, S & Co; 30 bgs rye, W J Meek; 123 bdls shovels, Myers & A; 2 kgs tobacco, M E Mullins; 1 bbl eggs, Detwiller & D; 3 do tallow, 10 hides, M Delange; 2 bxs tobacco, 2 pkgs tea, Carter & M; 18 sks rags, Godfrey & Clark; 5 bgs o sand, W Knox; 7 rolls leather, W Flacens & Son; 10 bbls whisky, A G McGrew; 50 bxs starch, Strickler & M; 20 do do, Atwell & Lee; 25 do do, Haworth & D, 15 bxs d cheese, J Daub; 34 do yeast, Dilworth, H & Co; 100 pbls flour, owner; 2 pkgs liquor, J & C. Kay.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, March 11.—6 cars ore, Shoenberger Blair & Co; 2 do lake supore, Rees, Graff & Dull; 2 do do, Jones & Laughlin; 1 do lumber, R A Clark & Co; 200 bar bbls, Lockhart, Frew & Co; 2 cars potatoes, Van Gorder & S; 2 do do, 3 hhds bacon, 9 bbls apples, 4 do eggs, Bruggerman & O'Brien; 1 car pig iron, Nimick & Co; 50 bxs cheese, N J Braden; 20 kegs, 10 drums tobacco, Pettifield Bro; 2 rolls leather, 1 bbl tallow, W Flacgus; 168 sks oats, 5 bxs cheese, P Duff & Son; 19 sks rags, 1 bbl beans, 20 do dry and green apples, Randolph & S; 24 sks oats, 2 do meal, 1 crook, 2 bbls butter, 1 do, A Black; 3 bbls eggs, 1 do butter, H Riddle; 99 bbls chairs, 24 do rockers, 12 do stools, Bedford Chair Co; 36 sks oats, 7 do rags, Graham & M; 8 casks bark, 28 bgs sumac, M DeLange; 97 bbls apples, Rose & Ewing; 10 bbls apples, 4 do beans, 1 do eggs, Woodworth & D; 31 bbls apples, S Devoi; 100 do do, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 25 pxs hard ware, Secomb & Co; 33 bdls brooms, Jas Conner; 4 chill fire, Smith & Porter; 9 bxs sewing machines, Smith & Forrester; 10 bellows, Logan, Gregg & Co.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST LOUIS RAILROAD, March 11.—50 bbls h wine, Littell & M; 5 qrs beef, M W Rankin; 148 bgs wheat, J S Liggett; 34 bbls apples, Woodworth; 18 do do, Voigt, M & Co; 7 do do, 10 tubs butter, J A Graff; 10 tubs butter, 25 bbls, 100 bgs flour, 10 do meal, Clark & Co; 10 bbls apples, Head & M; 9 doz hames, R HHartley; 1 do do, Laughrey & F; 20 bbls hoes, 5 do wood, 30 do snaths, Lindsey & S; 25 tubs butter, 8 bbls eggs, W H Graff; 10 tubs butter, 5 bbls eggs, F G Craighead; 6 do apples, Meanor & H; 2 do flour, Walter Graham, 15 bgs meal, Schomaker & L; 28 do barley, Gilmore, S & Co; 77 do do, J M Muller; 161 do oats, McHenry & H.

ALLEHGENY VALLEY RAILROAD, March 11.—65 sks oats, 19 do corn, 7 do wheat, Scott & G; 10 do do, W Christy; 24 do oats, J Carothers; 14 bbls apples, H McCarty; 23 bush oats, A C McMath; 1 car metal, McKnight & Co; 3 bbls flour, J S Dilworth & Co, 9 sks seed, E Heazleton; 15 rolls leather, J Hulsman, 2 bbls c seed, L J Blanchard; 2 sks wool, S Hasbaugh & Co; 74 cars coal, Kier, F & K; 33 do do, Armstrong, D & Co, 18 do do, Coleman, R & Co, 5 do railroad iron, cars Pgh F W & Chigago R R; 11 pkgs butter and eggs, Gallagher & C; 7 sks seed; 13 pkgs butter, 4 bbls eggs, Bargerman & C; 1 car grain, A Gallagher; 1 bbl butter, 1 do eggs, J S Patterson & Son.

ALLEGHENY STATION March 11.—100 bbls flour, Hippley & B; 30 do do, 100 bgs middlings, M Steel & Son; 61 do mill feed, G McConnell; 3 cks cheese, B Jenny; 17 sks c meal, S C McMasters; 1 car lime, J R Holmes; 2 do metal, Graff, B & Co; 1 do do, Lindsay & M; 1 do do, Nimick & Co; 1 car middlings, J Stewart; 20 sks corn, R B Wilson; 31 bgs feed, W Stewart; 1 car malt, Smith & Co; 60 sks rags, J R Jones; 6 bxs cheese, G Myers; 1 car metal, Lewis & Co; 4 cars ice, G Ackley; 200 bgs barley, J Rhodes & Co; 1 car cooperage, Ralya & R; 1 car lime, J K Shinn.

PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD, March 11.—34 bbls sheet iron, W J Armstrong; 59 bxs glass, H C Fry; 2 cars metal, L Childs; 1 do do, John Moorhead; 59 bbls whisky, Littell & Mackley; 5 bbls tallow, Reed & Johnson; 9 bgs clover seed, S Ewart & Co; 3 bbls crackers, W F Armstrong.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

CINCINNATI PER ARLINGTON, March 11.—15 bxs starch, Jas Mills & Son; 25 do do, Little & Baird; 34 bbls barreys, Beyther, B & Co; 38 sks bone, W J Downing; 55 hhds sugar, John M Devitt; 5 tcs lard, Geo Stewart; 24 pkgs chairs, A Milliken; 44 pkgs flaxseed, M B Suydam; 2 bbls apples, J S Dilworth & Co; 2 do do, Dried apples, Meanor & Harper; 2 bbls eggs, H Rea Jr; 96 sks potatoes, 17 bbls apples, 7 pkgs eggs, L W Mauck & Co; 1,176 ft walnut lumber, P Duff & Son; 12 bbls eggs, 4 kgs butter, Bruggerman & O'Brien; 6 pkgs dried apples, F G Craighead; 5 bbls apples, Dilworth, H & Co; 55 bbls apples, Day & Co; 20 jars apple butter, 5 bbls dry apples, 2 bxs eggs, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 2 bbls do, Jas Jr; 96

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

To Let—Rooms.

From the first of April, two well finished rooms suitable for offices, second story front in GAZETTE building, corner Sixth avenue and Smithfield street. Call at GAZETTE Counting Room, 84 and 86 Fifth avenue.

Several of our retail trimming stores are paying specie in change.

We congratulate our citizens that they are not to be afflicted with another boat race for the championship of America.

Several of our Bankers have sent to Canada for silver, the demand being far in excess of the supply. Dimes and half-dimes are selling for two per cent. above gold.

Patrick Dugan jostled against C. A. Herron on Fifth avenue yesterday, which resulted in hard words and a few knocks. The latter made information before Alderman Thomas, but after mature thought it was withdrawn.

We heard of an old lady of German descent, selling to a Fifth avenue broker yesterday four old stockings full of silver. The old woman heaved a heavy sigh when parting with her shining friends at seven per cent., and remarked: "Mein Gott, Ich habe ein hundert sechszig vermweigert."

200 Acres Valuable Coal Lands.—Upwards of 200 acres of valuable coal lands in Baldwin township, formerly the property of John F. Bennett, will be sold next Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock, at McIlwaine's auction rooms, 108 Smithfield street. They will be offered collectively as a whole.

We understand the spiritualists are having quite a revival in Allegheny City, their meetings being crowded nightly. We had hoped that on the confinement of Snibbs Arnold and Hartman that the "wrappings" in this community had been dispensed with for some fifteen years.

Gone.—Dr. George Helzier, an old resident of Temperanceville, died about 8 o'clock P. M., yesterday, at the age of 75 years. Dr. Helzier was a veterinary surgeon, and emigrated from Germany to this city over forty five years since, and settled in Temperanceville, where he has resided ever since. He was highly respected and beloved by all who knew him.

Conductor Thomas Boyer, of car No. 1 P. & B. Passenger Railway, met with a serious accident yesterday. The car stopped and he left it to deliver a package. He returned and was in the act of stepping into the car when the driver started, causing him to fall with his back across the dashboard. He was removed to his residence and medical attendance procured.

Left for the East.—Wm. G. Dunseath, Esq., one of our most enterprising Fifth avenue jewelers, left yesterday for the East to lay in his usual large stock for the spring trade. Mr. Dunseath intends visiting all the principal watch manufacturing establishments in Philadelphia, New York and Boston. We expect to see something handsome offered for sale by this reliable house.

Having secured a large amount of gold at the lowest quotations, the banking house of Ph. R. Mertz, corner Wood street and Fifth avenue, can furnish gold drafts on New York, San Francisco, London, Liverpool, Paris and all the larger German towns, at less than the average quotations of the day. Being the agent for the North German Post Department, payments of any sum of money can be effected under their guarantee. Government securities bought and sold on the most favorable terms.

Excitement in a Street Car.—Yesterday evening an incident occurred in car No. 5 on the Citizens' Passenger Railway, which caused considerable excitement. One of the lamps in which carbon oil is used, exploded from some cause and scattered the burning oil throughout the car. The straw in the bottom of the car caught fire and the passengers rushed out, screaming fire, murder, etc. The car was stopped and Conductor Plumpton secured a bucket of water with which he put the fire out. No one was injured.

Donation Visit.—The members and friends of the Baptist Church at Liberty, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, tendered their pastor, Rev. A. J. Collins, a donation visit on the 9th instant, and left Mr. Collins and his family about one hundred dollars in cash and provisions. The presentation speech was made by Deacon John Shaw, and was a very happy manner. Mr. Collins in a few remarks thanked the doners for their kindness, after which they all availed themselves with a rich repast, provided by the ladies of the church, and enjoyed themselves in pleasant conversation.

A Peace Disturber.—Henry Kelly is a terror to the people of Woods Run, and varied in the manner in which he seeks to disturb the peace and quietude of that vicinity. A few evenings ago, Henry entered a saloon and there met one Edward Thomas, a respectable citizen quietly smoking his pipe of peace, whom Kelly ruthlessly accosted, and without any provocation on the part of the stranger, did from his mouth take a wooden pipe valued at ninety cents, and then "went for" Edward in a manner altogether undesirable, inflicting on his body many bruises and scratches, which resulted in Thomas making information on yesterday before Alderman Thomas, charging him with assault and battery, and larceny. He was held in each case for a hearing to-day.

A Pittsburgher Murdered at Hall's Bluff.

A telegram from Galveston, Texas, announces that Captain Thomas Stubbleton, of this city, was brutally murdered at Hall's Bluff, recently, by Polk Taylor, a planter, and George Martin, formerly a steward on board the "Ida Rees," which boat Captain S. was commanding in the Trinity river trade. Captain Stubbleton was formerly on the Ohio river trade and left in command of the "Ida Rees" for Trinity river over a year ago, where he has been since that time. The murdered man leaves a widow and daughter residing in this city. We are without any particulars concerning the affair.

Accidents.

Daniel J. Old, fireman at Painter & Son's Mills, West Pittsburgh, was severely scalded by the bursting of a mud valve on one of the boilers yesterday. The mill had stopped and fortunately the hands had all left, except Olds, and consequently there were no others injured.

Terrence Campbell, a grocer, residing in Temperanceville, was severely injured yesterday. He was riding on the horse coal railway cars, and in passing Graham's blacksmith shop his head struck a cross beam, knocking him off the cars, dislocating his shoulder, fracturing one arm, and otherwise injuring him.

Tuesday evening a little girl, whose name we were unable to learn, while riding on the cars above mentioned, fell off and was seriously injured.

Returned Home.

Messrs. Wettach, Reineman, Gwinner, Seidle, Weisse, Brown, Thompson, Long, members of the Allegheny Council and Postmaster Myler, returned to the city last evening after an extended tour of observation for information on the water question. The other members of the party, City Engineer Davis and Superintendent Paul, of the water work, remained behind to visit Dayton, where the Hawley system of water supply was first put into operation yesterday. The entire party had a pleasant and enjoyable time, and obtained a large supply of valuable information which cannot fail to prove of much use to themselves and the constituents they represent. Several letters from our own correspondent, who accompanied the party, will be published next week.

1812.

The survivors of the war of 1812 are growing few and far between. The country owes it to them to provide for every survivor of them while they remain among the living. The soldiers of the Revolution and those of the Rebellion were adopted as proteges by the Government, while, strange to say, those of the second war with England have had scarcely anything done for them. We learn from a private correspondent that there is in North Beaver township, Lawrence county, a surviving soldier of 1812, named Nathaniel White, who is the survivor also of three brothers, John, David and Nicholas, who were in the same service. Doctor James White, a prominent citizen of Hartstown, Crawford county, Pa., still living, is one of this brotherhood of patriots. The children of the land should rise up and call these veterans blessed. Blessed may they be, here and hereafter!

MIND WITH MIND.

Pittsburgh Female College—The Essay Contest Last Night—A Brilliant Assemblage—Literature, Music and Song.

Much is said these days on the woman question. Every philosopher in the land (and some who are not such) has a pet theory for disposing of the vexed puzzle and determining the exact sphere of the gentler sex, with its attendant duties and privileges. The extreme of one class urge an immediate enfranchisement; others insist upon the home circle as the only true station for them. A third class, without engaging in the wrangle, merely claim as the most practical measure for the elevation of woman that she be educated; that she be trained and fitted by knowledge and mental culture to fill any position which in the future she, by the events of the times may be called to occupy. Of this latter class our city can happily boast of many adherents, a fact which was evidenced in the assemblage which gathered in the Chapel of the Pittsburgh Female College last evening. The occasion was the return of another essay contest—the annual contest of mind with mind—which has heretofore been marked with such evidences of mental training and literary culture as to make it numbered among the most interesting as well as instructive of entainments.

At the appointed hour for the commencement of the exercises every seat in the chapel was occupied and the aisles and out into the hall were filled with those for whom it was impossible to provide any better accomodation. The audience was one of the largest, as well as one of the most fashionable and brilliant that has ever assembled at any similar entertainment in our city. A few minutes before seven o'clock the young ladies of the College filed in and took their places in the front seats, assigned to them, the seven fair contestants occupying the platform. The attention of the audience was first gained by an instrumental duett, rendered in a happy manner by the Misses Bowman and Darrah, after which the Rev. John A. Gray, pastor of Christ M. E. Church, led in a brief and fervent prayer.

The regular programme was then taken up, Miss Cora Brown, leading with an artistically rendered solo, an "Evening Hymn" assisted by a chorus of young ladies. This exquisite little gem was the product of President Pershing's fancy and poetic taste, which it exhibited in the most flattering manner. It was set to music by Prof. Biessuer, and judging from the well merited applause received, is destined to fill a place in a lady's musical reportoire. The first essay of the evening was read by Miss Mary Buchanan, who discoursed on "The Divine Sacrifice." The subject was rather heavy and metaphysical for a young writer, but the manner in which it was handled by the fair compeer, evinced a depth and solidity of thought, quite beyond what was expected, and met the most marked approval from the appreciative listeners. The style in which it was read added, also, in a great measure to the impression which this performance made. Following came an essay from Miss Mary Jenne, of Covington, Indiana, "Beckonings of the Morrow" was the title of her dessertation, neatly worded and clearly expressed upon the evil effects which results from a vaulting ambition, whether in nations or individuals. The production displayed an intimate acquaintance with history, and a clear appreciation of the theme discussed. It was received with applause. Miss Inez Kennedy, of Allegheny, a youthful performer of years, but venerable in knowledge of "the divine art," varied the programme with a conspicuously correct rendition of a difficult instrumental selection.

The third essay of the evening was by Miss Bessie Mercer of Allegheny, Under the peculiar title, "Enough Said," The fair authoress, developed the idea that it was only true genius, in any department of life, which could determine when enough was said. A memorable instance of this rare tact was President Lincoln's message to his subordinates to relieve Fort Sumpter, "peaceably if you can, forcibly if you must." [applause]. The writer touched up the woman question and kindred topics in the same terse, vigorous, and sometimes humorous, and always happily worded expressions, which elicited the heartiest approval from the audience. It was certainly in thought and language, one of the most commendable compositions of the kind, we have ever heard, and fully merited the favor with which it was received.

Miss Emma Nicol, of St. Paul, Minnesota, next discoursed of "Fogs," mental, political, moral and philosphical. Her thought was expressed in choice English, and the essay being read in a clear, distinct, full voice, attracted great attention and was flatteringly received.

The Misses McMullen and Brown, too well known in musical circles to need notice, now favored the audience with a brilliant vocal selection of much sweetness and power. The next performance marked on the programme was an essay, "Growth in the Tempest," by Miss Lizzie K. Pershing. Owing to the illness of this young lady, however, she was unable to be in attendance, and Miss Alice Birdsong was chosen to read the production. Although having but a short interval to become acquainted with the manuscript, she performed her part in the most creditable manner, and did much, by her rendition of it, to bring out the beauties and strong points of the essay. This paper deserves more than a passing notice. It was written in a clear, plain, simple, yet often eloquent style, and developed the idea that amid the storms and tempests of life, the character was brought out and made firm and strong just as in the natural world, vegetation, the flowers, and all life was invigorated and refreshed and strengthened by the elemental strife. The idea was followed out in a very consecutive manner, and the conclusions arrived at with a freedom and vigor which displayed a well cultivated intellect and a mind of superior excellence. The feeling with which it was received by the listeners was testified in the most demonstrative manner. The "Ups and Downs" of life were next talked of in a humorous, but withal philosophic vein, by Miss Ettie Purviance, of Pittsburgh, who displayed a very keen discrimination and an unusual power of expression. Her thought was only excelled by the grace and easy flow of the language in which it was presented.

Music was again the order. The Misses Patterson and L. Sawyer this time presiding in a duett at the piano. Like all the musical interludes this performance did not fail to receive a full share of praise. Then came the last essay on the programme by Miss Sigourney Trask, of Youngsville, under the title "It is I, be not afraid," The young lady in chaste, smooth, well selected language compactly arranged, developed the idea that as He was with his disciples long years ago in the hour of trial, so the same forever He would be with them in every time of need. One observable feature in the essay was the style in which the illustrations and thoughts were connected in an unbroken thread throughout. In this respect, as in the general arrangement of thought, it was worthy the highest commendation.

The literary exercises being over, the judges, Rev. Dr. Kerr, of the *United Presbyterian*, Rev. Dr. Howard and Rev. E. A. Johnson, of the *Christian Advocate*, retired to deliberate while the audience were entertained with a song, "Bonnie Dundee," by Miss Jean Wallace; "Over the Wave," by the Misses Brown and McMullen; a humorous ballad by Miss McMullen, which was enthusiastically encored, and another instrumental duett, by the Misses Bowman and Darrah. This agreeable medley of music occupied about half an hour, when the judges returned.

In announcing their decision, Rev. Dr. Kerr said the Committee felt that the audience would appreciate the statement he was called upon to make: that the performances were not only highly creditable to the fair contestants themselves, but to the institution which developed and cultivated the talent and ability of which all had been the witnesses. The Committee had great difficulty in making a decision, and regretted there was but one prize. After mature consideration of everything connected with the essays, they had decided to award the honor and prize to the author of "Growth in the Tempest."

The announcement was hailed with great applause, plainly indicative of an endorsement of the opinion of the judges, when Miss Birdsong, in behalf of Miss Pershing, gracefully received the gift, an elegant rosewood writing desk, after which the audience dispersed.

Upon the conclusion of the literary feast a number of ladies and gentlemen repaired to the elegant dining room of the college and participated in a feast of a different though not less pleasing character, which had been prepared under the supervision of Hubley, the prince among confectioners. The remainder of the evening was happily spent in promenading, conversation and inspection of the elegant college building, which formed a fitting close to an evening of rare pleasure. Dr. Pershing certainly has reason to be proud of the success which has attended his efforts toward the establishment of a first class Female College, and cannot but feel gratified that as his reward the institution over which he presides is second to none other in the land.

THE COURTS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

FRIDAY, March 11.—The Grand Jury returned true bills in the following cases:

Chas. Bryar, for receiving and removing distilled spirits, in a manner unauthorized by law.

Fred. Kaiser, for violation of the revenue law, relative to rectifying spirits, keeping incorrect accounts, &c., &c.

Robert Mellor, retail liquor dealer, neglecting to pay spirit tax.

Chas. Sharer, same cause.

J. Adler & Co., wholesale liquors, for violating liquor license as regards the rectifying of spirits, neglect of gauging, inspecting &c.

Louis Haas, brewer, for selling fermented liquors without stamps, neglect of cancelling, &c.

Leopold Kuth, for selling segars in boxes not stamped.

In the case of Wm. R McKee vs. Samuel Troxell, on motion of Geo. R. Carr, Esq., leave was granted to withdraw specifications and objections to bankrupts' discharge.

The bankruptcy case of Sterritt, Anderson & Co. vs. Samuel Kine was continued.

The Hershbery case is still on trial.

The jury was sworn in, in the case of Thorton Barns vs. Wm. H. Ake & Co., of Blair & Co.

The Grand Jury was discharged.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

FRIDAY, March 11.—The case of Kerr & Kendall vs. T. H. McClelland, previously reported, was resumed, but had not been concluded when court adjourned.

Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

FRIDAY, March 11.—In the case of Moore vs. Croone, previously reported, the jury found for plaintiff in the sum of $275.55.

The first case taken up was that of Bissell & Co. vs. The School District of McClure township. The plaintiff during the late war hired a substitute before he was drafted and paid him $400. The substitute was accredited to McClure township, but it appears deserted, and the township did not receive credit for him. The plaintiff claims that the township should refund to him the $400. Jury out.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

FRIDAY, March 11.—The first case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. George A. Nelson, indicted for aggravated assault and battery. The jury returned a verdict of guilty of assault and battery.

The next case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. Albert Keller, indicted for aggravated assault and battery, Frank Lance prosecutor. The parties worked in a planing mill in Allegheny, where it appears they got into a difficulty, when it is alleged Keller struck Lance with a hatchet, inflicting serious injuries on him. The jury returned a verdit of guilty in manner and form as indicted.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Wm. H. Arnold, indicted, for larceny by bailee, a *nol. pros.* was entered on payment of costs.

In the case of H. S. Babcock, indicted for embezzlement as consignee and factor, a *nol. pros.* was entered on payment of costs by defendant.

Commonwealth vs. Joseph V. Kerr, indicted for assault and battery, Mrs. Elizabeth Kerr, prosecutrix. Mrs. Kerr testified that she was sick in bed on the night of the 17th of February, when defendant came home about 12 o'clock in the night, and after he was let in he raised a difficulty with her son. She got up to separate them, when defendant fighting, when Kerr caught her and threw her across the room, seriously injuring her. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR SATURDAY.

14 Com. vs. Jack Bonner, et al.
15 " " John Horse.
26 " " Dominic O'Connell.
50 " " Joseph Backen.
51 " " Daniel Hanlon.
52 " " Rebecca Catley.
53 " " Jacob Cupps.
226 " " George Latham.

TRIAL LIST FOR MONDAY.

422 Com. vs. John W. Pittock, et al.
324 " " John C. Kenchler.
31 " " Patrick Dunn.
35 " " Wm. Haley.
39 " " Joseph V. Kerr.
58 " " Caroline Shubert.
66 " " Andrew McFarland.
64 " " Conrad Hack, two cases.
59 " " Thomas Byrne.
32 " " Elizabeth Eisenbels.

TRIAL LIST TUESDAY.

67 Com. vs. Emanuel Matchey.
68 " " Patrick Campbell.
65 " " Wm. Gracy.
57 " " Washington Sheply, et al.
60 " " Fannie Sweeny.
62 " " Thomas Byrne.
61 " " John Geerier.
30 " " John Waldier.
278 " " Henry Hadgrass.
" " " Wm. McCulley, et al.
29 " " Patrick Burke.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

181 Com. vs. Nicholas and Stephen Hoffman.

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—Mr. Frank Mayo, the popular young actor, was the recipient of a benefit at the Opera House last night, on which occasion "The Three Guardsmen" was presented. There was a full house and the piece was well rendered. This afternoon and evening will close Mr. Mayo's engagement in this city.

Monday evening Lydia Thompson's Blondes will commence an engagement at the Opera House.

MR. PHILIPS' CONCERT.—This evening, at the North avenue M. E. Church, Allegheny, Philip Phillips, the Singing Pilgrim, will give a concert, the proceeds of which are to be given to the Sabbath-school of the church. As to the reputation of the Singing Pilgrim, our readers already know his qualities, and for us to comment on his abilities would be a useless repetition of what has been already said. Suffice it to say all who may wish to spend a pleasant evening should attend, and enjoy a feast of sacred songs rarely witnessed in the city. You cannot fail to be benefited as well as entertained by the rich and melodious voice of Mr. Philips, so much in accordance with sacred music.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The entertainment last evening by the Quinculpexal Troupe was one of more than ordinary excellence. That variety is a spice no one will deny, and it does seem that the lovers of amusement, after witnessing one week's performance of Charley Shay's troupe, have not yet tired of the performance. A remarkable feature of the entertainment is the performance of Henry Causland, who plays thirteen instruments and gives a laughable musical entertainment with a toy bag-pipe. Remember this is the last day for this troupe. Matinee this afternoon.

LONDON PANTOMIME.—The Zanfretta and Carson troupe will commence on Monday evening next, at the Academy of Music, to perform their world renowned pantomime entitled "Jack and the Bean Stalk," as performed at Covent Garden Theatre, London, and before the Ambassadors and Presidential party in Washington, with great distinction. This is their first appearance in Pittsburgh, and it is thought our people cannot fail to enjoy a repast fraught with such cunning.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT.—A grand concert for the benefit of Prof. Joseph Ebert will be given at Masonic Hall, under the direction of Mr. C. Tetedoux, Tuesday evening, March 15, at eight o'clock. Some of the best musical talent of the city have tendered their services and will participate in the concert. Tickets for sale at E. Houston & Son's, corner of Fifth avenue and Cherry alley.

Mortality Report.

The following is the list of interments in this city from the 28th day of February to the 7th day of March, 1870, as reported by Dr. J. Guy McCandless, Physician of Board of Health:

The causes of death were: Dropsy 1, purtusis 4, still born 1, congestion of brain 1, debility 1, congestion of lungs 2, chronic rheumatism 1, pneumonia 1, typhoid fever 1, phthisis pulmonalis 1, convulsions 2, peritonitis 1, old age 1, cardiac dropsy 1, cancer of uterus 1, syphilis 1, cicrebritis 1, acephalic birth 1, phthisis humida 1, disease of heart 1, croup 1.

Of the above there were under 1 year, 9; from 1 to 2, 1; from 2 to 5, 4; from 5 to 10, 0; from 10 to 15, 2; from 20 to 30, 1; from 40 to 50, 3; from 50 to 60, 3; from 60 to 70, 2; 80 to 90, 1.

The total number of deaths were 26. Males 12; females 14. White 25; colored 1.

Election of Officers.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Robinson and Chartiers township Turnpike Company was held at Hara's Hotel, Liberty street, yesterday. The meeting organized by calling Captain Frank H. Derhman to the chair, and appointing Wm. Nimick, Esq., Secretary.

The Chairman stated that the object of the meting was for the election of officers and a board of managers for the ensuing year.

On motion the meeting then went into an election of officers by ballot, with the following result:

President—Col. Joe. Brown.
Treasurer—J. K. P. Duff.
Managers—David Robinson, John A. McKee, H. V. Nease, T. L. Duff and Jno. Caughey.

Six Cents a Trip.

We would suggest to the managers of Street Railway Companies the propriety of reducing their rates of fare from six to five cents. The causes which operated to necessitate the increase have ceased to exist, and we can see no reason why the fare should not be reduced to the old rates.

The chief cause, or at least the reasons assigned for the increase were the depricated state of the currency, and consequent inflation of prices of stock, labor, &c. During the last year our currency has appreciated in value over thirty per cent., and the prices of stock and labor have decreased in a corresponding ratio, and why should not the fare be reduced proportionately, or at least to the old rates of five cents a trip.

We do not believe the companies would loose anything by the reduction, but are inclined to the opinion that they would be the gainers. It would have a tendency to increase their business, and thereby increase their receipts, but even if such should not be the case, railway companies could pay dividends with their fare at six cents a trip, when gold was worth $1,40, and the price of stock, labor, feed, otc., correspondingly high, they can pay equally large dividends with the fare at five cents, when gold is worth $1,12, and expenses reduced in the same ratio.

For example we will state a case. Suppose that one car carried 300 passengers per day at six cents each, would give $18, which with gold at $140, would give about $12 87 in gold. Take from this the expenses as follows: wages of too men $3 50, and three bushels of oats at sixty cents $1 80, making $5 40, would leave $7 57 net profit on each car last year. The number of passengers (300) at five cents each, would give $15, which with gold at $112, would give $13 40 in gold. Deduct from this as expenses the price of three bushels of oats at forty cents ($1 20) and the wages of ten men, $3 50, making $4 70, would leave a balance in favor of this year, with the fare at five cents, of sixty-five cents per day on each car over that of last year. The increase in the travel, with the rates reduced, would reach twenty per cent., and the companies would gain at least ten per cent. on the net earnings by making the reduction.

Conrad Reel.

Died on the 10th instant at his home in Allegheny City, Mr. Conrad Reel in the 76th year of his age.

The father of the deceased, Casper Reel, built the first log cabin in the county, north of the river, outside the limits of the then village of Allegheny, in what is now Ross township. This cabin stood beside the old Indian path that lead from the Allegheny river to the Shenango valley. This was in 1796. Four or five known families located in the same neighborhood about the same time. First came Casper Reel, then Robert Hilands, father of Colonel Hilands, Clerk of the Court; Samuel Wilson, and Leopold Hegner, also Kirsch, Dec. 2, 1869; lot 50 by 100 ft. Centre street, 16th ward, Pittsburgh.....$1,500
Samuel Kelly to Alex. Calhoun, Nov. 3, 1869; 44 and 91 perches in Ross township.....$5,400
Philip Kreppa to Louis Zimmerman, January 28, 1870; lot 45 by 80 ft. on Selma Lane, 7th ward, Pittsburgh.....$2,000
Peter Schuber to J. K. Patmeier, January 24, 1870; 2 acres and 44 perches in Shaler township.....$1,000
Margaret McGorn to George Moore, March 9, 1870, lot 30 by 100 ft. Evans' alley, Pittsburgh.....$600

An Act to Prevent and Punish the Adulterator of Milk.

The general milk bill passed as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That from and after the passage of this act any person who shall contract for the sale and delivery of milk in any county, city, borough or township within this Commonwealth, and who shall reduce the same with water or otherwise so as to render the same of less value, shall be barred from the right to recover pay for the same or any part thereof.

SECTION 2. That any person or persons who shall knowingly sell, exchange or expose for sale, any impure, adulterated or unwholesome milk, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars for each and every offense, or imprisoned not less than thirty days, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SECTION 3. Any person who shall adulterate milk, with the view of offering the same for sale or exchange, or shall keep cows for the production of such milk, which shall be fed upon swill in a crowded and unhealthy condition, or feed the same on food that produces impure, diseased or unwholesome milk, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction shall be punished as provided in the second section of this act.

The Best Use that can be Made of a Ten Dollar Bill.

Within the last year the co-operative Life Insurance Company has paid the heirs of its deceased patrons, as follows:

H. Becker, $1,000; C. E. Smith, $1,000; M. A. Kolling, $1,000; John McLaughlin, $1,000; Henry Waldock, $1,000.

The payments made to the Company by these persons previous to death, ranged from $10 to $25.

When they insured their prospects for long life were apparently as good as that of *thousands who are yet unassured.*

Reader, are you one of them? If so, ten dollars for a co operative policy will greatly ease your conscience, and, sooner than you imagine, may be returned to your family in the hour of need, in creased a hundred fold.

Call for information call at the Company's office, 128 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh. A. Patterson, Secretary.

The Advent of Spring.

Spring has come again, and with it must also come a change in our habits of life; especially is this true in clothing. That which served to defy the keen cuts of winter, will be found totally unsuitable for the milder influences of spring time. In making the change, however, one essential point will not be forgotten. The new garments must be made of good material and properly made. Half of the pleasure and comfort of wearing a suit of clothes is lost when the garments are out of style, or fail to fit. To avoid any annoyance of this kind, young gentlemen can go to Heaps, Shahide & Co.'s, No. 50, Sixth (St. Clair) street, and get their spring supplies They will always have satisfaction and pleasure there, with the goods and the fit. Try this fashionable house.

New Books of the Season.

The following new books are for sale by John W. Pittock, Bookseller, corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street:

Hedged In. By Miss E. S. Pheips, author of "Gates Ajar," &c., price $1 50.

Among My Books. By James Russell Lowell. $2 00.

Andes and the Amazon; or, Across the Continent of South America. By James Orton, $2 00.

Society and Solitude. Twelve essays on various subjects. By Ralph Waldo Emerson, $2 00.

Primeval World of Hebrew Tradition. By T. H. Hedge, $1 50.

Sketches of Creation. The history of Matter and of life. By Alexander Winchell, L. L. D., $2 00.

The Continental.

Notwithstanding the mud at the street crossings, the people continue to cross over and patronize that popular restaurant of Holtzheimer, below the postoffice, where the very best of eatables are served up in the choicest style, and the satisfaction given to those who patronize it is general, as our readers who have been the subject of complitable treatment at their well filled tables can testify. Merchants and others dining down town will find it advantageous as well as refreshing to patronize Mr. Holtzheimer, and need not return to their houses and families bearing that haggard appearance, common to the inmates of Andersonville. His tables are to be found in order at all hours of the day—groaning with the weight of much good things.

New Books.

Mountain Patriots	$1 50
The Squire's Daughter	1 25
The Yachtyville Boys	80
Captain Charley	75
Eugene Cooper	1 15
Baby's Christmas Gift	1 50
He That Overcometh	2 25
Temperance Library	5 75

For sale by F. G. Reineman, 113 Third avenue.

Special *inducements* will be offered to persons purchasing books for Sunday School Library.

Go to Youngston's, corner of Smithfield street and Diamond alley, to get a delicious oyster stew or lunch at any hour of the day. This is the popular ladies and gentlemen's confecting establishment. A choice and selected assortment of the finest sweetmeats, cakes, pastry and articles of that character always on hand for private or public parties, banquets, &c. Youngston's is the place.

It is a grand mistake to suppose that there is anything in the line of ladies fancy dress goods, trimmings and novelties, for the toilet, which cannot be had at Moorhead's, No. 81 Market street. Mr. Moorhead makes a speciality of keeping his stock always fresh, fashionable and of the latest style. Ladies while out shopping these bright spring days, should call at 81 Market street.

Petroleum Items.

We have it from what we believe reliable authority, that last month there were one hundred and fifty-two wells put down in the oil regions, and all the yield from the entire number was seventy barrels daily. They are most all of them dry holes.

There are three new wells going down on the Hawarth farm, near Pleasantville, one down four hundred and fifty feet, and the others only commenced. This is new territory, just above the Tyrrell farm.

The Reed farm has a new well. It is owned by George Boyles, and is doing four barrels daily.

Mr. George Allen is putting down a well to the third sand at Franklin, near the A. & G. W. depot. Favorable show.

Mr. Edward Fox has his second well on the Central Petroleum Company's land, at Petroleum Centre, nearly completed, and as his former well on the same lease proved a paying one, we hope, and have no doubt, his second one will do the same. Mr. Fox is one of the pioneers, if not *the* pioneer of the oil regions, and is deserving of success.

During the last ten days there have been several new strikes on the Independent Tract, all of which are said to be good paying wells.

The Niagara Oil Company struck a new well on their farm Saturday last. It is doing twelve barrels daily.

The Duncan & Bishop well, on Cottage Hill, has been abandoned, after undergoing a thorough testing. It is a dry hole. No. 14, in the same locality, is pumping from the top, but is not yet abandoned, and may produce oil.

Col. A. P. Duncan is putting a well down on Shaffer Run, and the show is said to be very encouraging. We hope the Colonel will succeed, and that he is now on good territory none will deny.

In our notice yesterday of the new 70 barrel well on the Clapp farm, five miles northeast of Pithole, the types made us say "southeast" instead of northeast. The farm is located between Enterprise and Pleasantville.—*Oil City Daily Times*

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were admitted of record in the office of Thos. H. Hunter, Recorder for Allegheny county, Friday, March 11th, 1870:

Thomas Mellon to Henry Lance, Feb. 9, 1870, lot 40 by 100 feet, Liberty street Twenty-first ward, Pittsburgh.....$600
John H. Sawyer to Ann Hosack, Feb. 4, 1870, lot 20 by 100 feet, on L. and S. Plank Road, Fifteenth ward, Pittsburgh.....$1,000
Johnathan Gaithscher to Christ Langeneidt, Feb 7, 1870, lot 60 by 127 feet, in Reserve.....$375
J. R. Cubbare to Bernard Rogers, Jan. 1, 1870; lot 100 by 150 feet, in Ross township.....$1,200
John Furguson to W. T. Wiley, March 1, 1870; lot 45 by 80 ft. Main street, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.....$2,000
W. Harding, heirs to R. R. Cuthbert, March 1, 1870; lots 24 and 34, Harding's plan, Shaler township.....$400
Samuel Jones to Caroline Jones, May 24, 1869; lot 55 by 115 ft., on Jane street, Lower St. Clair township.....$1,000
Samuel Jones to Wm. Young, May 24, 1869, above lot.....$375
R. Breeding to see... Lysle, January 3, 1870, lot 63 by 150 ft. on Washington street, Allegheny.....$1,250
Leopold Hegner to Jno. Kirsch, Dec. 2, 1869; lot 20 by 100 ft. Centre street, 16th ward, Pittsburgh.....$1,500
Samuel Kelly to Alex. Calhoun, Nov. 3, 1869; 44 and 91 perches in Ross township.....$5,400
Philip Kreppa to Louis Zimmerman, January 28, 1870; lot 45 by 80 ft. on Selma Lane, 7th ward, Pittsburgh.....$2,000
Peter Schuber to J. K. Patmeier, January 24, 1870; 2 acres and 44 perches in Shaler township.....$1,000
Margaret McGorn to George Moore, March 9, 1870, lot 30 by 100 ft. Evans' alley, Pittsburgh.....$600

Rare and Valuable Books at Half Price.

Among which are Burritt's Astronomy with a large Atlas, Mitchell's Atlas of the World, Horne's Introduction, Burkitt on the New Testament, Wesley's Sermons, 2 vols., Collateral Bible 3 vols. quarto, Lamarck's Conchology, Secret History of Great Britain, 2 vols. quarto, Craig's History of Pittsburgh, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, French Italian, German and miscellaneous works in every department of Literature, Science and Art. Stationery of all kinds. For sale by Colonel John D. Egan, No. 41, Sixth avenue, below Smithfield street.

A profuse and many times excessively offensive discharge from the nose, with "stopping up" of the nose at times, impairment of the sense of smell and taste, watering or weak eyes, impaired hearing, irregular appetite, occasional nausea, pressure and pain over the eyes, and at times in the back of the head, occasional chilly sensations, cold feet, and a feeling of lassitude and debility are symptoms which are common to catarrh, yet all of them are not present in every case. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures catarrh in its worst form and stages. It is pleasant to use, and contains no poisonous or caustic drugs.

Sent by mail on receipt of sixty cents. Address R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, New York.

For sale by most druggists everywhere

Keep Clean.—"Cleanliness is akin to Godliness," and those who are desirous of excelling in the rare virtue should purchase a bruch from the manufactory of Wm. Nordorf & Co., who for the purpose of enlarging their operations have removed their establishment to Woods Run. This firm manufactures a broom of A No. 1 quality, and at prices to suit the times. Their old friends and customers will leave orders at the establishment of Watt, Lang & Co., 172 and 174 Wood street.

Why Is It So?—Because it does its work and relieves a family from an immense amount of drudgery. It performs the work without any dirt or slop whatever, and makes the clothes a beautiful white, from one to three hours' time. It is the Dexter Washing Machine, selling rapidly; seventy-five machines per week. Call at R. H. Long's, agent, No. 34 Federal street, Allegheny City. This machine can be paid for in monthly payments.

Books, Books, Books.—Some of the most popular books of the day at half price at Egan's, 41 Sixth avenue. SIXTEEN works in every department of knowledge always on hand. Rare and valuable publications, which can be had nowhere else. A full stock on hand and being sold at half price. Egan's, 41 Sixth avenue.

Groceries at Auction this day at ten o'clock at Russel's store, No. 212 Rebecca street, corner of Allegheny avenue, Allegheny, will be sold, a general assortment of groceries, to which the attention of the trade is invited.

A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer.

Every Person Should Drink Pier, Dannals & Co.'s cream ale, it quiets the nerves, stimulates the stomach, and invigorates the brain. Keep a barrel of it in your house or ask for a glass of it at the nearest restaurant. "It pays big."

ZANESVILLE, OHIO.

Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.

ZANESVILLE, March 7, 1870.

The courts of Muskingum county are still in session. J. C. Wolf, city Marshal, charged with shooting Samuel Lee, in November last, and tried for manslaughter, was convicted. The jury was out ten hours. Immediately on hearing the verdict the counsel for the defence moved for a new trial and the motion was argued on Monday last, and Judge Grange after hearing the argument took the matter under advisement, and on last Friday the court decided against granting a new trial. The counsel for Wolf then made a motion in arrest of judgment and appeal. The court this morning overruled the motion and sentenced J. C. Wolf to one year at hard labor in the Penitentiary of this State, and pay the costs of prosecution.

Mr. Wolf during the pendency of his trial has been constantly attending to his official duties as city Marshal. This, in my opinion, was scarcely proper. If there is a defect in the law on the subject, there ought to be one to suspend the functions of an officer under indictment for a criminal offence.

Wm. Linton and Alex. Carson, against whom the same kind of indictments are pending for the offence, will perhaps be tried in another county. A remark made by an ex city officer that there is room for only one step between a city officer, and the Penitentiary, has proved true.

That which engroses the attention of many of the people here is the religious revival which has been in progress in some of the churches for some five weeks. Communion services were held in the 1st and 2d Presbyterian Churches yesterday. In the First about fifty were admitted to membership; in the Second Church seventy-six were admitted to membership—twenty eight were young ladies, and twenty eight young gentlemen, and twenty heads of families. Six were admitted on certificate and sixteen of those admitted on examination were baptized. In the Methodist churches about one hundred and thirty-five have become members since the commencement of the revival, and almost seventy-five in the Baptist churches. The work still goes on; meetings will be held during this week in many of the churches, and every morning in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Caleb Heward, formerly a prominent citizen and merchant of Delaware, died at his residence in this city this day.

The Lake Erie division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has contracted to deliver 1,000 car loads of Lake Superior iron ore the present season at this city, Wheeling and Bellair. Part of this is for the new coal furnace to be built in this city shortly. The rates of transportation I have not learned, but suppose they must be very favorable for this city, as we have had water carriage from Cleveland to this city for the ore heretofore.

A second large woolen mill is to be put into operation in this city in the spring. Messrs. Paul H. Kaemerer and James R. Cooper have purchased the mill property at the foot of Main street, recently owned by Mr. A. R. Cassidy, and will commence on the 16th to